

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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## OPEN FLOUTING OF DRY LAWS THREATENS TO BLOCK TRADE OF PROVINCIAL EXPORTERS

New Brunswick Aroused by Flourishing Rum Traffic—  
"Oyster Houses" and Clubs Dispense Beer and  
Ale Produced by Two St. John Breweries

The following is the eighth of a series of articles revealing source and method of supplying illicit liquor to United States drinkers. The facts presented were collected by investigators for The Christian Science Monitor.

It is brazen effrontery that imperils most seriously the continuance of New Brunswick's outlawed rum traffic today. Although the windows of the warehouses of the New Brunswick liquor exporters who first invaded the peaceful province from Montreal in May of 1921 when Quebec put its rum dispensing in the hands of the Quebec Liquor Commission, are guarded by heavy iron bars and stanch doors swung on massive hinges with strong locks, the signs of the times are disquieting to those interested in the traffic.

The exporters fear today that they may have gone too far. But for all that they are boldly importing alcoholic cargoes and sending the liquor into the United States.

About five months after the Rev. W. D. Wilson of Fredericton, New Brunswick's first chief prohibition inspector, had quit his thankless position after over two years' law which the people had passed, the first of the Montreal wholesalers who were forced to close their doors when Quebec began to operate its own liquor dispensing, shipped their stores of drinks down to St. John.

Courts Prevent Seizure  
A warehouse on the water front was leased for the purpose, and in St. John, leading city of the Province of New Brunswick, was set up an establishment for the exporting of liquor. With the invasion of St. John by the Montreal wholesalers, application was made to the court for an injunction forbidding the prohibition enforcement officials of New Brunswick from seizing the liquor brought down from Montreal. A temporary writ was accordingly issued.

No sooner was the temporary protection of the court afforded to the first Montreal wholesaler than the others began to avail themselves of the same opportunity to protect their goods from seizure. Carload after carload of liquor was sent over the railroads from Montreal and other warehouses along the coast to St. John harbor where it was stored with spirituous merchandise.

Long before the resignation of the first chief prohibition inspector of New Brunswick, the intention of the Montreal wholesalers to remove as soon as possible to St. John was rumored. For a time these rumors were discounted. Then some of them tried to get Mr. Wilson's permission to store their goods in his district, but he saw the purpose behind the request and it was sternly refused. Mr. Wilson's somewhat dramatic retirement from his post followed and the appointment of Mr. Hamilton in his stead.

Efforts to have a hearing in court for making permanent the temporary injunction protecting the goods of the Montreal wholesalers from seizure in St. John were made from time to time during the remainder of 1921, but in each instance under some legal pretext or other raised by adroit lawyers they failed and it was not until June or July of this year that a permanent injunction was finally refused by the court and the temporary injunction dissolved.

Province's Laws Violated  
In the meantime under the temporary injunction which really no more than protected their goods from seizure by the prohibition enforcement officials of the Province, the former Montreal wholesalers began to dispose of their wares through various methods, but all in utter disobedience to the provincial laws and under no court sanction whatever.

Political influence was sought and obtained and the House of Assembly, late in 1921, passed a law altogether at variance with the will of the people of New Brunswick who had so recently voted for provincial prohibition and the means for its enforcement. The House of Assembly actually enacted a law whereby a license tax of \$1000 a year was placed on liquor warehouses where goods were held for export. At the same time the legislature of a province refusing to allow such a traffic to flourish, pro-

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## HENRY FORD MEETS BLUENOSE IN SECOND HALIFAX CUP RACE

Skipper of Gloucester Fishing Schooner Agrees to Continue Series With Canadian Boat

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Oct. 25.—The Gloucester fishing schooner, Henry Ford, led the Lunenburg schooner Bluenose across the line at the start of today's fisherman's race. Bluenose, however, had the better position, being to weather and blanketing the American boat. The official starting time was: Ford, 11:00:50; Bluenose, 11:00:59.

Three minutes after the start the Bluenose passed the Ford to the weather and took the lead. Both boats were off toward the first mark slowly as the wind had dropped to seven knots five minutes before the start. The Ford headed for the line sharp on the starboard tack, the Bluenose being well to weather. The Canadian came down slowly and a minute before the start was on the Ford's bow, completely taking her wind. The Ford tried hard to get out from under, but did not have quite speed

## LEGAL EXPERTS CALL FOR DEFEAT OF PELLETIERISM

Opposition to Referendum 5 Is  
Traced to Desire to Under-  
mine Supreme Court

Opposition to the proposed law which would provide that district attorneys shall be members of the bar comes mainly from those who would undermine the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth, declares George P. Drury, author of the bill which will be voted as referendum number five on Nov. 7.

Mr. Drury was formerly a member of the House of Representatives from Waltham and has devoted five years to consolidation and codification of Massachusetts laws. In the recent primary he was candidate for the Republican nomination for attorney-general on the platform of his record, and on the plea that there be no ground ceded to permit the return to power of Joseph C. Pelletier and what he stood for in the administrative affairs of Suffolk County.

Voters Are Aroused  
As the State election, now less than two weeks away, approaches, it is pointed out, the voters of Suffolk County and of Massachusetts are becoming increasingly awake to one of the issues involved in the coming election. That issue is described by J. Weston Allen, Attorney-General of the Commonwealth, as the "returning menace of Pelletierism."

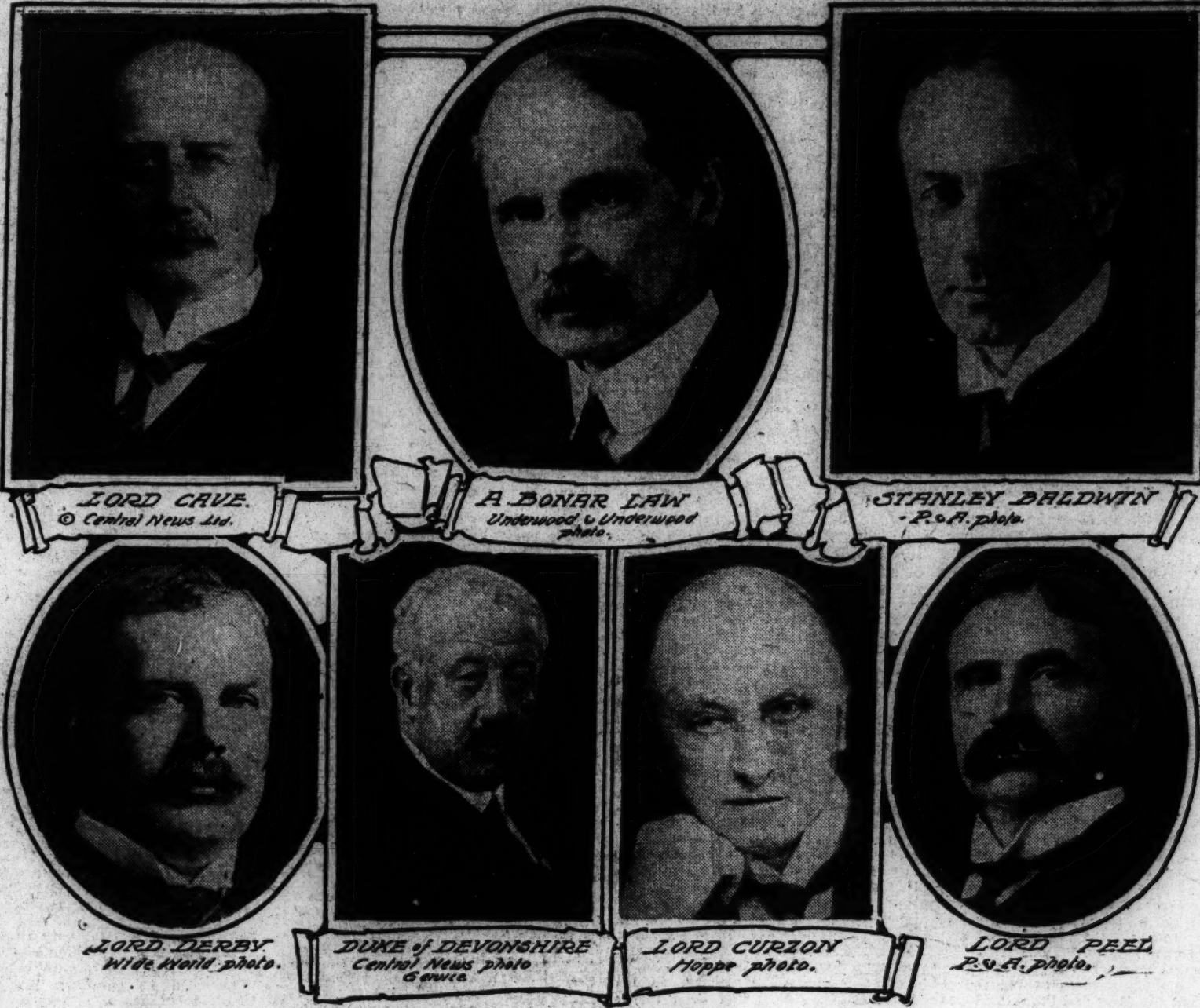
The issue before the people of Massachusetts, it is pointed out, is the acceptance of the common sense statute, clarifying the existing law by providing that district attorneys shall be members of the bar. The question which the voters of Suffolk County have to decide is whether Joseph C. Pelletier, removed from the office of district attorney for misfeasance, malfeasance and non-feasance in office, and disgraced in the Commonwealth, shall again be elected to that office.

As author of the bill which is to be voted on through referendum, Mr. Drury is in a position to describe the intent of the measure. The proposed law was framed before Mr. Pelletier was adjudged guilty by the Supreme Judicial Court of charges to which he made no defense, and before his name was removed by order of the court from the list of the members of the bar. The measure does, however, intimately affect the status of Mr. Pelletier's candidacy as well as his status should he find enough voters in Suffolk County to return him to the office in which he betrayed the public trust.

Originated in 1921 Legislature  
In a statement to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor Mr. Drury said:

The suggestion that there ought to be a law requiring district attorneys to be

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Some of the Leading Members in the New Bonar Law Government

## DRY SHIP PLEA GOING TO JUDGE BRANDEIS

Supersedeas Order Expected to  
Prevent Seizures Pending  
High Court Ruling

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—An effort by counsel for the ship companies which are seeking to prevent enforcement of the prohibition of liquor on foreign ships touching American ports and on American vessels outside territorial waters of the United States to obtain from Louis D. Brandeis, associate justice of the Supreme court, a supersedeas order to hold up the dismissal of their injunction proceedings by Federal Judge Learned Hand of New York, was awaited here today.

Whether Justice Brandeis would act immediately on such a petition, which the lawyers announced they were preparing to submit to him, or wait until after the Supreme court meets Nov. 13, was a subject of speculation. If a supersedeas order were obtained shortly, it was pointed out, interference by the Government with operation of the appellants' ships would be prevented until final decision by the Supreme Court on the legal point at issue, whereas the normal course would be for Federal officers to proceed with enforcement of the statute as soon as dismissal of the injunction case had been formally signed by Judge Hand.

Action also was expected on the issuance of temporary regulations submitted to Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, which were understood to permit a certain latitude in the enforcement of the law pending a final ruling from the Supreme Court. These regulations, which were withheld from publication until they could be reviewed by Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General, it was intimated, affect medicinal alcoholic supplies and stocks of liquor designed for use by crews when "grog rations" for them are required by their governments or by long established custom.

The President Harding of the United States Line reached New York yesterday from England, bringing under lock and seal five gallons of brandy which the captain had to take on board in Tilbury Docks, London, in order to comply with British laws covering the granting of clearance papers.

Captain Pendlebury said that, after he had unloaded the ship's supply of liquor in London in compliance with wireless orders from the Shipping Board, he was refused clearance papers by the British Board of Trade, which insisted that he comply with the law requiring ships to carry a gallon of brandy for each 100 steerage passengers. The brandy remained under seal throughout the voyage.

EBB VALE DEADLOCK LIFTED  
By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The unofficial conference of employers' and workmen's representatives on the Ebb Vale deadlock announced that they have agreed on a basis to resume work on Monday next. The stoppage lasted six weeks and is affecting 10,000 miners and iron and steel workers.

TO LECTURE IN AMERICA  
By Special Cable

ROME, Oct. 25.—Don Sturzo, political secretary of the Popular Party (Roman Catholic), has accepted an invitation to visit America, where he will deliver lectures on Italian politics and also look into the immigration question.

## PEACE CONFERENCE PROBLEM BECOMES MORE COMPLICATED

Bulgaria to Open Up Western Thrace Question—France  
Still Supporting Turkey—Mosul Question Revived

By CRAWFORD PRICE  
By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Three developments connected with the Near East situation call for passing comment. In the first place, Italy has raised an objection to Lausanne as a suitable venue for the forthcoming conference. It will be remembered that prior to the Greek débacle a conference was fixed for Venice. Italy now wishes to retain the privilege of offering its hospitality to the nations—desired at some city in central or southern Italy. Precisely what advantages there may be in having the little fleeting prestige to compensate the states for the expense of housing conferences of this nature it is not easy to understand, but it is a matter which more than once has provoked serious dissension among the chancelleries.

In the present instance Lausanne is agreeable to France, therefore presumably to Ankara, while the British Foreign Office is prepared to accept any reasonable suggestion. It must, however, be borne in mind that Italy is at present in a disgruntled mood. The presence of Yugoslavia and Rumania as full-fledged members of the Conference is disagreeable to her, while she has taken the British official protest against the denunciation of the agreements concerning the future Aegean islands very much to heart.

Bulgaria's Designs

A second development permits us to obtain a surer grasp on Bulgarian designs. Under the treaty of Neuilly, Bulgaria received an outlet to the Aegean Sea at Kavala, but Mr. Stamboulski now demanded Dedeagatch. Now while Kavala is an excellent deep water port, Dedeagatch is merely an open roadstead which is comparatively of little use to anybody. The Bulgarian object therefore is to open the whole question of Western Thrace. In its turn this represents a challenge to the Treaty of Neuilly, and it is noteworthy that Mr. Stamboulski is reported to have declared that since the Sévres Treaty has been scrapped, that of Neuilly cannot be expected to remain as originally drawn. Whether or not these sentiments postulate the existence of a Turco-Bulgarian arrangement remains to be seen, but in the meantime it brings the Little Entente officially into the arena.

Thus the dangers often outlined in this correspondence are seen to mature. The disappearance of the Greek army robbed the Allies of the only means of imposing a satisfactory peace on Turkey, jeopardized the freedom of the Straits and threatened Europe with renewed warfare, while Turkey's successful attack on the Treaty of Sévres set a precedent for Bulgaria, Hungary and Germany, which has yet to find its most menacing expression.

Turkey Claims Mosul

Thirdly, the Ankara Assembly has published a statement to the effect

## BRITISH CABINET BEGINS TO FUNCTION

Members of New Bonar Law  
Administration Sworn In at  
Buckingham Palace

LONDON, Oct. 25.—(By The Associated Press)—The Cabinet of the Prime Minister, Andrew Bonar Law, was sworn in at Buckingham Palace this morning. As a result of the taking of the oath of office, the members of the Cabinet began to function as the new Government immediately.

The ministers of the resigned Lloyd George Government this morning attended a Privy Council in Buckingham Palace to surrender their seals and portfolios. Winston Spencer Churchill, former Secretary for the Colonies, owing to his inability to be present, sent his seals by proxy.

The retiring ministers arrived at the Palace at 10 o'clock. They passed in with "musical honors" supplied by the Guards Band, which was participating in the customary change of guard at the Palace. They were received by King George separately. The new ministers began to arrive at 11 o'clock, the meeting of the Privy Council for swearing in the new Cabinet being fixed for 11:15 with the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught present.

Mr. Lloyd George, who as retiring Prime Minister had previously said good-bye to the King, passed along the front of the Palace on his way to address the meeting of Coalition Liberal members of Parliament as his former Cabinet ministers were leaving.

Comments In Press

The Times thinks the country's reception of the appointments "should be favorable and should insure the good will of all who wish to see an efficient, businesslike government." "The Daily Express" comment is: "The Ministry will win the confidence of the country."

The Daily Mail declares there are signs of revolt in Scotland, particularly Glasgow, against Mr. Bonar Law's administration which are especially ominous, and predicts there may be strange turns of the political wheel before polling day.

The Liberal newspapers are naturally critical. The Lloyd Georgian Daily Chronicle uses the caption: "Lilliput on the Front Bench," and finds it "a case not for argument, but laughter."

"The men Mr. Bonar Law is assembling under his banner," says The Westminster Gazette, "are fragments of the coalition which the country condemns. Upon them rests the charge of extravagance and other blunders which applies to the whole coalition."

The Asquithian Daily News declares the Ministry contains but few able men.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

## MR. LLOYD GEORGE ANNOUNCES POLICY IN COMING ELECTION

Former Premier to Oppose Labor  
and Hit Back in Self-Defense  
at Independent Liberals

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Oct. 25.—Mr. Lloyd George fulfilled expectations at the Hotel Victoria here today and defined the Coalition Liberal election policy at last. It is:

1. To oppose Labor as representing an attitude at present antagonistic to the national welfare.
2. To hit back in self-defense at the independent Liberals, since they propose to contest Coalition Liberal seats and "you cannot force your company on those who don't want you."
3. To offer conditional co-operation to the Conservatives, provided Diehard candidates are not put up either directly or indirectly to attack Coalition seats.

Mr. Lloyd George emphasized the position of his party as standing between the extremes of Socialism or Labor on the one side, and of Diehard Toryism or Conservatives on the other, and pronounced for keeping his following together as an independent group to await events in the new Parliament, to which he anticipated a return in sufficient strength to sway the balance. He had no policy to advocate different in any material respects from that advocated by the Conservative leaders, except so far as the latter might at any time have given way to the extremism of their Tory wing. He carried his audience, which included all the principal Coalition leaders, enthusiastically with him and his declaration means the formation of a central group in Parliament ready to coalesce with moderate opinion on either side.

He made a number of friendly references to the United States and to the vital importance of Anglo-American co-operation in the interests of world peace, which were especially cordially received.

## Plea Made for Full Payment of British Debts and Unity of Action With United States

LONDON, Oct. 25.—(By The Associated Press)—"I will support any party and any government that pursues a policy of peace, economy and steady progress, neither revolutionary nor reactionary, and does it efficiently," the former Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, told the Coalition Liberal members of Parliament at a meeting today.

In another part of his speech he made the declaration: "Great Britain must pay America all her debts." He also urged unity in action between Britain and the United States.

"I am for the League of Nations," he said, "but until you get the United States and all the great nations of Europe, as well as the small, the League will be crippled and cannot serve its full purpose."

Germany Ought to Pay  
On the question of German reparations Mr. Lloyd George said:

"We should not attempt to impose upon Germany any payment which is beyond her capacity. What is within her capacity she ought to pay."

The former Premier expressed himself with some definiteness as regards the question of Russia.

"I am strongly in favor of the renewal of a pact with Russia," he declared.

Dealing with Great Britain's foreign relations in general, Mr. Lloyd George said:

"It is said Great Britain is not going to extend her responsibilities. But you must not be afraid of your responsibilities. The policy of Great Britain must be peace-loving, but unafraid. If I stand alone, I will resist any departure from it."

"I will never let Great Britain down. I will not stand by or for any man who does. Whatever government is in power we must not offer it any fagitious opposition. There must be no nagging criticism; there must be fair play."

"We are told that the new Government is a Government of tranquility. In what respect does a policy of tranquility differ from ours? If tranquility means any change from the existing conditions of things then it is bad."

Co-operation Favored  
"We have made peace in Europe, we have made peace in the Near East. What does the new policy mean? It's no use using words unless they mean something."

"I am all for co-operation with the Allies, but Great Britain has her own responsibilities. She has her own mission in the world and she must stand by it."

In the course of his dealing with home affairs, Mr. Lloyd George declared the first purpose of any government in its policy at home must be to do everything to improve trade. "Stern economy is essential," he added, "and I ask that the new Chancellor of the Exchequer shall pursue the policy of the old."

"Mr. McKenna says things are worse. I know Mr. McKenna, and, quite frankly, I was the man most responsible for the Liberal division in 1914."

"Mr. McKenna was always denouncing me because from profound convictions I thought it essential there should be a change in the direction of the war."

Tory Revolt Explained  
Referring to the Coalition Government which he headed he said: "We have stood for national unity—for unity of the men of all creeds, parties and sections."

"Our object first was the winning of the war and afterward extracting the country out of its after-war diffi-



ties. It was our policy then, and it is our policy now."

Referring to the Conservatives who broke away from the Coalition and by their defeat of Austen Chamberlain as Conservative leader brought about the accession of Andrew Bonar Law to the Premiership, he said:

"I can understand the revolt of the under-secretaries. There were subalterns who would like to be captains, and captains who would like to be made colonels or full generals. At another point he said: "The country's interest in the thing that matters, at the beginning, at the end and all the time. The peril is not over. Alone the Conservative Party cannot defend the great interests which are our common concern."

"The Conservatives may win the next victory. I doubt that, but supposing they do that in the end of the war between the two great conflicting ideas of the organization of society. Our business is to see that this blunder shall not do harm to our country."

#### Capital and Labor

"You must have industrial co-operation in this country. Capital and Labor must work together."

"I should also like to see a policy which would encourage more people to devote their energy to the cultivation of the soil."

"Although I am against artificial stimulants to trade, there is perfectly legitimate help you can give in order to give it a little lift. We have the experiment of the trade facilities act, it being a great success."

Speaking of the break-up of the Coalition, forced by the vote of the Conservatives at the Carlton Club last week, Mr. Lloyd George declared there had been "no difference of policy or principle within the Government before the break-up."

"There has been disappointment that at Leeds I did not ring out a great slogan. I had no slogan. It was hardly worth while speaking up a great national combination in order to substitute Lord Salisbury for Lord Balfour as president of the Council."

Mr. Lloyd George, later on in his speech, told the Coalition Liberals he was addressing that he was convinced their numbers were by no means small.

"The short journey I have taken recently in the country," he said, "indicates to me that there are a good many Coalition Liberals."

#### Stands for National Unity

Of the Independent Liberals, he said:

"The Independent Liberals are contenting themselves still less with principles than with plagues. They are not concerning themselves with what happens to Liberalism but with the defeat of Coalition Liberalism."

"If 'Disinfectant' candidates are put up to attack Coalition Liberals, then we shall have no alternative but to spread the war. If we fail, we fail fighting. If the Conservatives mean to smash up national unity all round we will stand for it all round."

"In the next Parliament we will see that whoever there shall be no detriment to the national interest from revolutionary or reactionary measures."

"I don't say that Mr. Bonar Law is a reactionary, but there is the same danger with the Conservatives as with the Labor Party. They have a fanatical tail."

"Marquess Curzon," he added, "has great qualities, but I have never regarded him as a great bulwark against reaction or against anything else."

"Labor has declared ruthless warfare upon us. In self-defense, therefore, you have to fight and resist the onslaughts of the Socialist Party in this country. The principles put forward by the extreme section of them go to the root of national prosperity, and under no conditions can we accept them."

#### Indian Press Rejoices

at Premier's Downfall

By Special Cable

CALCUTTA, Oct. 25.—The European press here discusses the fall of Mr. Lloyd George and the Coalition impartially and dispassionately, that attitude is characteristic of that taken by the Englishmen abroad and away from home. In the Indian press here, the Premier knew little about India, but his few utterances showed him to be sympathetic and "untainted," as it is put, with the Montagu brush. The native press is frankly exultant, the moderates and extremists being equally emphatic that the Indian Civil Service should be left alone to regard him as unfriendly to reform, while his pro-Greek policy caused the Muhammadans to regard him, in the words of the Bombay Chronicle, as "the inveterate enemy of Islam."

The Bengalee of Calcutta speaks of Humpty Dumpty with his "bugger-mugger policy" being beyond redemption. The Aurim Bazar Patrika of Calcutta says that the former Premier "kept the people continually drunk. The crisis means the exit of Mr. Lloyd George and cleverness and enter Gandhi and character."

The Advocate of India, Bombay, and the Moslem Outlook, Lahore, rejoice that the Premier's Near Eastern policy caused his fall. The European press, while referring appreciatively to Mr. Lloyd George's war services, consider the Coalition had outstayed its usefulness.

#### WARRANT TO ARREST BELA KUN

GENEVA, Oct. 25.—A warrant for the arrest of Bela Kun, former head of the Hungarian Soviet Government, which was dominant in Hungary for a short time after the war, was issued today by the federal police department. Bela Kun is reported to be in hiding in Switzerland with a false Swiss passport made out in the name of "Adler."

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## TURKS ORGANIZE DEFENSE IN THRACE

Several Villages Obligated to Take Action, Declares New Civil Governor

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 25 (By The Associated Press).—Several regrettable incidents have occurred in Eastern Thrace despite the presence of allied military detachments, says a statement by Shakiir Bey, the first made public since his appointment as civil governor of Thrace for the Turkish Nationalist Government.

The Turkish populations in the Province are "behaving excellently," adds the statement, and it is untrue that Turkish irregulars are operating there.

"If several Turkish villages have been forced to organize for defense against incursions," Shakiir Bey declares, "it is certain they have maintained an admirable restraint in the face of provocation, wishing only to protect their lives and honor."

"The Administration of the Province toward the Greeks and Armenians as in Asia Minor, namely, that men of military age will be concentrated in prison camps, those who have been traitors will be punished and all others, if peaceable and honest, will be permitted to continue to live and work in absolute safety."

#### Italy Regards Favorably

Russia's Demand to Take Part

By Special Cable

ROME, Oct. 25.—Russia's demand to take part in the Eastern conference is favorably considered by diplomatic circles in Rome. The prevailing opinion is that the conference, besides discussing the Eastern question, should examine all the problems affecting the newly-formed states which are still unsolved, the chief of which being the question of the independence of Eastern Galicia.

The Polish Minister to Rome has handed a note to Carlo Schanzer, the Foreign Minister asking for Italy's approval of Poland's action in Galicia, where they have summoned elections. This is considered a violation of the Treaty of St. Germain, and Italy seems ready to ask the Allies for joint action to compel respect for the treaty.

Kemal Pasha has sent a message to Gabriele D'Annunzio asking the poet to visit the East and thanking him for the interest he has shown on behalf of an oppressed people. The message will shortly be published with Signor D'Annunzio's declaration that Italy ranks first among the nations of the world to obtain the freedom of oppressed peoples.

#### Officers to Be Tried

ATHENS, Oct. 25.—According to the latest report the former governmental officers and military chiefs arrested by the revolutionists at the time of the overthrow of King Constantine will be tried by an extraordinary court-martial.

## BRITISH CABINET BEGINS TO FUNCTION

(Continued from Page 1)

Secretary of State for India, Viscount Peel.

Secretary of State for War, the Earl of Derby.

First Lord of the Admiralty, Lt.-Col. L. C. M. Amery.

President of the Board of Trade, Sir Philip Lloyd-Greame.

Minister of Health, Sir Arthur Griffith-Boscawen.

Minister of Agriculture, Sir Robert A. Sanders.

Secretary for Scotland, Viscount Novar.

Attorney-General, Douglas McG. Hogg.

Lord Advocate, Hon. W. A. Watson.

President of the Board of Education, Edward H. L. Lloyd.

President of the Board of Agriculture, Sir John Lubbock.

President of the Board of Trade, Sir Philip Lloyd-Greame.

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President of the Board of Education, Edward H. L. Lloyd.

In conjunction with Mr. McKenna's pronouncement yesterday, in favor of the Conservative candidate for the City of London, it is indicative of a state of things which so improves the otherwise not altogether cheerful prospect of long waiting days of electioneering for the Conservatives as to render all forecasting of elections unreliable.

Mr. Bonar Law left for Glasgow this afternoon to preach the gospel of "Tranquillity and Safety First" tomorrow. Mr. Lloyd George and Sir Robert Horne, former Chancellor of the Exchequer, are scheduled to proceed to the same destination on Friday, where they will attempt to administer what they consider an antidote to the new Prime Minister's doctrine. The Labor Party will issue its party manifesto tonight. Before the week is ended, the British electoral campaign will have all kinds of political programs at its disposal.

## ITALIAN PORTFOLIOS DENIED TO FASCISTI

Benito Mussolini Delivers Peace Speech at Demonstration—No Constructive Program

By Special Cable

NAPLES, Oct. 24.—Thirty thousand Fascisti yesterday marched through Naples in order to obtain recruits in southern Italy which has hitherto shown but little interest in the movement. Judging from appearances Naples is too intent on doing nothing to accept the Fascisti enthusiastically, but the gathering is important because it gave Benito Mussolini the opportunity of making an impressive speech in the San Carlo opera house, with a background of black-clad Fascisti waving flags before the scenery of the third act of Madame Butterfly.

Signor Mussolini is certainly a born leader with a full appreciation of the value of careful staging. Preceded by a fanfare of trumpets, he came solemnly to the front of the stage with a stern, unsmiling face with out-thrust chin, marking the effect and determination which enabled him to organize and discipline a body of men stronger than Italy's army.

Unfortunately, the speech itself gave no indication of the Fascisti's future plans. Signor Mussolini declared that they were determined to rule the country, and said that his demand for the portfolios of the Exterior, War, Marine, Aviation, Labor, and Public Works had been refused by the Government, but he did not say whether he proposed to turn out the Government by force. It is felt that the moment has come for the Fascisti to "deliver the goods."

The apparent lack of program has caused great disappointment. Probably the leaders are beginning to realize that there is a great difference between destruction and construction; and, having achieved all the destruction for which there was the least excuse, they cannot see how to begin the work of construction, especially as a preliminary step must be the return of peace, and hence the disappearance of the more dramatic side of the Fascisti movement.

On the whole the speech was a peace speech, and it is interesting to note that he declared the Fascisti were monarchial.

At the present moment Signor Mussolini's personality suffices to keep what he terms "the most powerful intellectual, original post-war movement" alive and organized, but it will rapidly degenerate into a rabble, unless he immediately produces a new program of action.

In the afternoon there was another Fascisti procession lasting three hours through the principal streets of Naples, concluding with another speech by Signor Mussolini outside the royal palace, and at night many of the Fascisti returned home. Excellent police discipline prevented any disorders.

By Special Cable

ROME, Oct. 25.—The Italian War Minister has asked General Delbono, belonging to the Italian Army, who is one of the three commanders of the Fascisti, to resign from the army or to submit to court-martial. General Delbono, in explaining the motives for his adherence to the Fascisti, said that he preferred a court-martial. Benito Mussolini has promised the general the unconditional support of the Fascisti.

#### STABILIZING THE RUBLE

MOSCOW, Oct. 25 (By The Associated Press).—In connection with the efforts being made to stabilize the ruble, the Finance Commission has proposed to issue new notes running into the denominations of the millions by the simple expedient of chopping off the last six ciphers. Thus the million ruble note now in circulation would represent one ruble of the issue proposed for 1923.

#### MOTOR CARS AS FIRE ENGINES

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 4.—John Ellhammer, a Danish electrical engineer, has invented a device which will turn a motor car into a fire engine at a minute's notice. The attachment, which is not much bigger than an ordinary alarm clock, will throw water to a height of 60 feet. Mr. Ellhammer believes his invention will solve the problem of adequate protection against fire in villages and mansions at a minimum cost.

#### MARSH LANDS ARE RECLAIMED

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—Hundreds of acres of marsh land have been converted into building lots at Coney Island. Most of the land was taken from the Atlantic Ocean, or its tributaries like Sheephead Bay by big suction dredges, which deposited the carried through long stretches of piping under territory to be improved.

"Say it with Flowers"

Flowers Telegraphed Promptly to All Parts of United States and Canada

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## ALLIES AGREED ON TERMS TO GERMANY

Reparations Commission Goes to Berlin With Settled Plan—British Concession to France

PARIS, Oct. 25 (By The Associated Press).—A modification of Great Britain's position regarding reparations, indicated by Sir John Bradbury at a meeting of the Reparations Commission yesterday, will make it possible for the commission to leave Paris for Berlin next Sunday with a unanimous allied agreement on what measures will be imposed on Germany's financial administration for the purpose of averting a total collapse of that country.

The unanimous decision to go to Berlin was taken after Sir John Bradbury had definitely made known that he, on behalf of Great Britain, was willing to vote to declare Germany in voluntary default of her agreement provided she refused to carry out within a reasonable time requests for the financial reforms which the commission will make in Berlin.

This was a big surprise to the reparations commission, since it was a decided concession to the French viewpoint. Heretofore the British representatives had refused to declare Germany in default under any conditions, and also had declined to be a party to any move which might be considered as interfering with Germany's internal affairs.

#### To "Suggest" Drastic Reforms

Sir John had told M. Barthou, the French representative on the commission, that he thought the commission has the right to "suggest" certain drastic reforms in Germany's internal financial system, to the end that the budget may be balanced and the mark stabilized. Should Germany fail to make every effort to put the proposed reforms into effect, and thereby jeopardize her indemnity payments, Sir John thinks the time would then have arrived for the commission formally to declare Germany in voluntary default.

It is not unlikely that the British already have obtained certain concessions from the French Government in return. It is reported that these may take the form of indefinitely postponing the reparations conference, leaving the entire reparations problem in the hands of the commission, a point on which Sir John Bradbury has been strongly insistent.

The fact that the commission on guarantees is not to accompany the Reparations Commission to Berlin is taken here to mean that France also has altered her view of the situation. The original French plan would have entrusted the imposition of new reforms to the committee.

#### Open to Alterations

The exact character of the measures to be imposed on Germany will be decided by the commission between now and Sunday, certain general ideas already have been broadly agreed to. The commission, however, realizes that inquiry in Berlin may force changes, and therefore will leave their decisions open to possible alteration.

By Special Cable

PARIS, Oct. 25.—The Reparations Commission, on the suggestion of Sir John Bradbury, who saw that there was no chance of agreement otherwise, has resolved to leave next Sunday for Berlin. In the discussion of the fall of the mark, two plans have been proposed. The French plan is merely a demand for stricter control and pledges. Obviously this cannot prevent the catastrophe of the mark which calls for an instant remedy. The British scheme would give a long breathing space to Germany and would raise the money by the issue of negotiable bonds backed by the Allies. Relief from direct payments for a long period would enable the mark to be stabilized, and there has been a hopelessness about the difference of opinion between Sir John Bradbury believing that Louis Barthou would be convinced by a study of the conditions on the spot, asked for this journey to Berlin. He considers the situation desperate, and perhaps Mr. Barthou will also be persuaded that before Christmas anybody who mentions the word reparations would be foolish. Unless something drastic is now done, in a few months the problem will be how to aid Germany as Austria is aided.

#### Indian Angola Legion

By Special Cable

CALCUTTA, Oct. 25.—Sir William Vincent, vice-president of the Council of the Governor-General of India, replying to a correspondent, declares that enlistment in the Angola Legion, which it is proposed to raise in India, would be an offense under the Foreign Enlistment Act and persons promoting such enlistment would be guilty of aiding and abetting. This movement has made but infinitesimal progress in India, sensible Moslems remembering the horrors of the Moplah rising.

#### ETON HAS LONG WAITING LIST

LONDON, Oct. 9.—Eton College will open this year with 1139 pupils, the largest number which has been allowed to attend at that time. Last term 1124 pupils were enrolled, which is nearly

double the 790 pupils allowed in previous years. During the last 10 years the numbers applying for admission to Eton have been so great that the faculty took steps to increase the entrance requirements and the cost of tuition, but these measures failed to bring about the desired results. The college still has long waiting lists of applicants and is filled for many years to come.

#### MR. PEDDY'S NAME KEPT OFF BALLOT

Texans Who Wish to Vote for Him Will Have to Write It In

DALLAS, Tex., Oct. 24 (Special).—The Texas senatorial situation is left exactly as it was before by the decision of the Federal Court at New Orleans, La., refusing to grant a preliminary injunction sought by friends of George E. B. Peddy, to restrain S. L. Staples, Secretary of State of Texas, from other Texas officials from keeping Mr. Peddy's name on the November ballot as the candidate for United States Senator of the Independent Democrats and Republicans.

The Federal Court holding that it was without jurisdiction in the case declined to pass on other issues involved. Mr. Staples had refused to certify the name of Mr. Peddy as a senatorial candidate, acting under an interpretation of Texas election laws by W. A. Keeling, attorney-general. Now that the efforts of Mr. Peddy and his friends to compel the placing of his name on the ballot have failed, the previous senatorial situation remains unaffected by the action brought in Federal Court.

Mr. Keeling was present at the hearing in New Orleans as attorney for the State of Texas. At the conclusion of that hearing, Mr. Keeling explained that the court's decision had not changed the status of the controversy, that Mr. Peddy's name could not be printed on the ballot for use at the general election, but that Texas voters, if they desired to do so, could write his name on the ballot and thus vote for him.

The Ku Klux Klan was the main issue upon which the case was taken into the Federal Court. It was alleged in the bill filed in equity that the Democratic Party of Texas is under "the control of a secret organization and is not the real Democratic Party of the State; that the Democratic Party was so controlled at the time of the primary election, with the result that voters were denied their right to cast their ballots unhindered in nominating a candidate for the United States Senate."

In the meantime, the hearing at Corsicana on a temporary writ of injunction issued by Judge Hawkins of the Thirtieth District Court, restraining the Secretary of State and all other state and county officials having to do with the printing of ballots for use at the November elections from printing or having printed on such ballots the name of Earle B. Mayfield as a candidate for the United States Senate, has gone forward.

It is alleged in the Corsicana case that Mr. Mayfield is "disqualified, in that he spent more than the \$10,000 permitted by law in his senatorial primary campaign, and that he made a false and fraudulent report of his campaign expenditures."

Testimony pertaining to these campaign expenditures has been introduced at Corsicana.

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#### JAPAN RECEIVES SOVIET COMPLAINT

Russia Declares Looting Is Being Carried on in Vladivostok



## MANY TRADE SHIPS BOUND FOR BOSTON

Nearly Three Score Expected  
to Dock With Varied Cargoes  
Within Next 30 Days

During the next 30 days a total of about 34 steamers will reach Boston harbor from all quarters of the world, bringing an aggregate of approximately \$40,000,000 worth of merchandise, including wool, cotton, hides, crude rubber and hemp.

Although this is one of the largest lists of overseas steamers ever en route to Boston at one time, the importance of this to the port of Boston is lessened somewhat by the fact that more than half of the vessels are making Boston but a port of call, terminating their voyages at some other seaport on the American coast, or calling elsewhere prior to their arrival at Boston. This is especially significant in view of the facts brought out at the recent hearings before Interstate Commerce Commission officials regarding efforts to abolish railroad rate differentials which work to the disadvantage of Boston's overseas trade.

Maritime authorities whose business requires that they be well versed in the commercial conditions of New England say that this fleet of steamers undoubtedly would be bringing most of their cargoes to Boston were it not for the unfavorable freight rates now prevailing on import and export merchandise, destined to and from the middle west.

This fact is strikingly illustrated, for example, in the imports of English china, clay and Scandinavian wood pulp, destined for the large paper-manufacturing establishments in Michigan and the middle west. Steamers bringing these commodities frequently have a divided cargo, that is, part for the New England paper mills and part for those in the middle west. Were it not for the higher rates asked for moving goods from Boston to the middle west, these vessels would be able to discharge their complete cargoes at Boston, distributing from here by rail. At present they call at Portland, Me., or Boston, according to point of destination of the New England cargo, then proceed to Baltimore, Md., or Philadelphia to land material destined for the middle west, owing to lower railroad rates from those ports.

Of the total fleet now on the way to Boston, 19 vessels are coming from the Far East, 13 from Liverpool, London, etc., six from South America, three from Hamburg, Rotterdam, etc., three from Scandinavian ports, two from Alexandria, two from Australia, two from Glasgow, one from South Africa, one from Antwerp, one from Chile, and one from Mediterranean ports.

There also are several vessels on the way to Boston with foreign coal and pig iron which were not included in the total figures mentioned above. In connection with the receipts of pig iron at Boston, there is a possibility of permanent business being established. Prior to the recent coal strike in American mines, little pig iron was imported. Dealers supplying New England foundries with Buffalo and eastern Pennsylvania iron were unable to obtain their usual allotments because coal was not available for its manufacture. In turning to English and Scotch iron, the dealers made every effort to get only the best quality iron, with the result that foundries have found the product of fine grade. The dealers hope to find a market for this foreign iron when domestic conditions are more normal, thus adding a permanent item to the list of imports and incidentally adding to the foreign trade of the port of Boston.

## MAINE GOVERNOR'S ATTITUDE ON NAVY DAY IS CRITICIZED

BATH, Me., Oct. 25.—Harold M. Sewell, a member of the advisory committee of the Conference for Limitation of Armaments, says that the reason given by Governor Baxter for non-participation in Navy Day was no more logical than to refuse to celebrate July 4. "Neither the President, who called the arms conference, nor the Administration," he said, "had raised this objection, nor any delegate; neither had Secretary Hughes, Elihu Root, nor Senators Lodge and Underwood, nor had it been raised by any member of the advisory committee, nor by the eminent women headed by Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird and Mrs. Winter, president of the Federated Women's Clubs, who might be expected to be as responsive to the cause of peace as any in the land; not by such representative members as Justice Sutherland, Secretary Hoover, Samuel Gompers, nor Theodore Roosevelt, who stands for the navy as his father did, and is an enthusiastic sponsor of the celebration fittingly called on his father's birthday."

"It was to combat those who would

oppose the work of the conference and to make what navy we have efficient and to instill into our youth that pride in our navy which the Governor eloquently depicts that Navy Day was originated," said Mr. Sewell, and surely in these times when school books are written belittling the men who heroically established and preserved our liberties, when sovietism is abroad in the land, such aims do not seem unworthy the endorsement of the Governor of a State whose sons in every form of service have gone down to the seas in ships and carried her fame to the ends of the earth."

## SHOE WORKERS QUIT BENCHES TO ATTEND POLITICAL RALLIES

HAVERHILL, Mass., Oct. 25 (Special).—Thousands of shoe factory employees, members of the Shoe Workers Protective Union, vacated their benches and machines yesterday and held mass meetings in five halls besides participating in street demonstrations.

Socialist speakers addressed a gathering of 1000 or more people in Washington square in the early afternoon urging the shoe workers to register for the coming municipal election and oust the present incumbents at City Hall. Mayor Parkman B. Flanders, who is a Socialist, was not included in the parade against the city officials and his candidacy for re-election was endorsed.

The situation is the outcome of the labor difficulty which started when the employees of the J. H. Winchell & Co. left their work weeks ago and which developed into a contest between the Shoe Workers Protective Union and the Boot & Shoe Workers Union for supremacy.

One Haverhill publication severely criticized the tactics of the Shoe Workers Protective Union in a recent issue, printing two communications purported to be written by members of the union who objected to the methods of the union as carried out by the leaders. The office of the publication was visited Monday afternoon and again yesterday by crowds which numbered hundreds and it became necessary to notify the police department.

One Haverhill publication severely

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## MORE WORK AMONG THE WOMEN URGED

New Hampshire Political Situation Said to Indicate Need of Independent Thinking

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 24 (Special).—More independent work in informing voters with regard to candidates for nominations in the primary elections is being urged among a large group of independent voters in this State who believe that so much stress is laid upon the importance of sustaining party strength that the attitude of candidates on important moral issues not only is overlooked but in many instances is presented in such a light as to deceive the voters and lead them to endorse candidates who represent objectionable policies.

The need of work of this character among the women voters is held to be especially desirable at this time when women are formulating their political platforms. At the present time practically all the information received by the voters comes either by word of mouth from political leaders or through the various newspapers of the State which either are out-and-out party organs or have strong leanings in one direction or the other.

The recent primaries in the city of Exeter are held to be a practical illustration of what does and should not happen. "This is what happened in Exeter and throughout New Hampshire generally in the recent primary campaign," says a close observer of the trend of politics in this State, "and the machine is openly claiming it can put the same thing over at will."

More Than 700 Were Women

There are nearly 2200 voters in Exeter and of that number only 1025 went to the polls. More than 700 of these were women. John Scammon of Exeter had been selected by leading politicians late in the campaign to run for the nomination for the National House of Representatives from the first New Hampshire district. They thought he was the most likely candidate to beat Hobart Pillsbury, of Manchester, avowedly dry and friendly to Labor, who had announced his candidacy early in the summer.

"It was perhaps as much because manufacturing interests were afraid of Mr. Pillsbury that Mr. Scammon was brought forward as that they feared his nomination would lose the vote. It probably was a combination of both considerations. Mr. Scammon always was popular with the wet and opponents of woman suffrage, yet the 40 votes cast in Exeter for the four candidates, 72

were for Mr. Scammon. Mr. Hartford, of Portsmouth, being openly wet, received 69 votes—nearly all men doubtless; Mr. Pillsbury unquestionably dry, 57. Since I know many men who voted for Mr. Pillsbury, I figure that the 31 Democratic votes were doubtless mostly men, it seems to me that not over 100 men could have voted for Mr. Scammon. Nearly all the 700 women who went to the polls voted for a man who had never stood for them and their interests.

"This is a very discouraging picture to us who depended on them for better things in politics. Is it not essential to analyze this remarkable situation? Then explanation is not difficult in my opinion, and so I do not condemn the women altogether. I still believe most of them are conscientious and would vote sensibly if they knew how. It is new to them; they must be taught."

**Crushed All Opposition**  
"The local Republican machine made it its business to teach them. The women wanted to use their newly acquired power, and when told by the women agents of the machine how to use it, they were glad to do as told and have it over. The Republican machine has been so efficient (and ruthless) that it has crushed practically all opposition, and friendship also, as witness its desertion by nearly all men voters."

"The women will not be rushed off their feet after a few campaigns. In the meantime, the necessity for organization on the part of reform elements is clear. Those in charge of the machine knew that they could not coax many men to vote for Mr. Scammon and their hope lay in the men staying at home. They sent an automobile with a woman worker to get every woman they could reasonably count on voting as told. Had there been an organization even much smaller, if active, to reach these women with the truth of the situation, they would, I believe, have voted by a large majority for Mr. Pillsbury."

"As the situation stands, we have our choice of voting for Mr. Scammon, a lawyer, whom most wets hail as friend, although he has in this campaign supported the Anti-Saloon League by protestations of dryness, or of voting for another lawyer who is still better known as a wet on the Democratic side. They will have no aggressive enemy from the First New Hampshire District in either case—and special interests are available advocates—which is just the situation the politicians maneuvered for."

**NEW HERCULES POWDER STOCK**  
WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 25.—Stockholders of the Hercules Powder Company have voted to increase the capital from \$20,000,000 to \$40,000,000, \$20,000,000 to be 7 per cent preferred and \$20,000,000 common stock.

## OPEN FLOUTING OF DRY LAWS THREATENS TO BLOCK TRADE OF PROVINCIAL EXPORTERS

(Continued from Page 1)

vided further for the levying of a tax of \$2.25 on each imperial gallon of liquor shipped out of the Province. To the temperance people the incongruity of the situation was apparent from the start. Here was a Province, they said, conducted under bone dry regulations through the will of the people. The liquor wholesalers driven out of the Province of Quebec invaded a sister province utterly dry. The New Brunswick authorities prepare, apparently, to act.

Chief Inspector Wilson, the man who enforced the law, is out. His successor threatens to do something, he doesn't say what. The Montreal rum invaders get a temporary injunction restraining the New Brunswick enforcement officers from doing something they had not yet begun to do—that is, enforce the law.

**Home Selling Also Charged**  
In the meantime, and that meantime covered more than a year's time, the Montreal invaders sold liquor freely, according to the temperance forces, most of it going to the United States either by sea and "over the rail" of the rum runners or "over the line" where Maine and New Brunswick meet. Temperance leaders charged them, as they do today, that the so-called "exporters" sold large quantities of their stores for home consumption. And this condition of affairs obtained under a merely temporary injunction.

When this injunction was dissolved, the exporters continued to transact their doubtful business under the flimsy protection of a law which no more than taxes warehouses where liquors are stored for exporting and which exacts a forfeit, in addition, on each gallon of liquor so taken out of storage for export.

Temperance advocates made this situation plain, but they could get no audiences aside from those who would attend their meetings, for the provincial papers, as they allege, have been strangely indifferent to the situation, while the politicians, from Premier down, have been overtly hostile. The Temperance Alliance points out that today the exporters are conducting openly business which is forbidden by law, passed by the vote of all the people, and at the same time paying taxes into the provincial treasury for conducting that business under an utterly contradictory and inconsistent regulation enacted by the House of Assembly.

Through mass meetings all over the Province, and by means of The Alliance Bulletin, the New Brunswick Temperance Alliance has been telling the people that the present situation, whereby the laws are so boldly flouted, is brought about because politicians have meddled with law enforcement.

**Politicians' Hands Again**  
In New Brunswick another and most important phase of the pseudo-export business is that presented by the operation of the breweries. Here again the work of the provincial politicians and their interference with prohibitory law enforcement is apparent.

When the prohibitory law was passed by the people in 1917, by some hook or crook, the politicians well know why and how, the St. John

breweries were allowed to continue their operations and to manufacture and sell beer, presumably for export. The two St. John breweries which are in steady operation today are the George W. C. Oland and Ready's, Ltd., the latter being in Fairville, a suburb.

To the temperance forces it is an open and serious question how much of the ale and beer brewed in St. John for export is really sent abroad, for it is a well established fact that ale and beer can be bought in almost every settlement of any size in the Province. There being no retail trade possible, the ale and beer, of course, is sold by the case or by the bottle. The Great War Veterans Association, the organization of the soldiers of the World War in Canada, has a clubhouse, the gift of the patriotic people of St. John, at 27 Wellington Row. This club operates a canteen where this so-called "export" ale and beer is sold at 30 cents the bottle and each bottle fills an ordinarily capacious glass.

Entrance to this club has had often times by the most casual invitation forces, most of it given to the United States either by sea and "over the rail" of the rum runners or "over the line" where Maine and New Brunswick meet. Temperance leaders charged them, as they do today, that the so-called "exporters" sold large quantities of their stores for home consumption. And this condition of affairs obtained under a merely temporary injunction.

**Young Men Show Effects**  
Such an invitation was followed by a visit to the Great War Veterans' Clubhouse in St. John and on this occasion the potency of the St. John "export" ale and beer was plainly visible in its effect on some 10 or a dozen young men who were all in the lounge room, whenever members of the club or not, it was inexpedient to determine by inquiry.

Adjoining this lounge room was the canteen, or sideboard. It communicated with the larger room where there were chairs and tables, by a window in the wall and the ale or beer, as ordered, was passed through the window and on a small shelf. From this shelf in the window a glass of ale or beer which had just been poured from a bottle was carried by the purchaser to his seat or to a table. Payment was made on delivery at the "cubby hole" in the wall and no questions were asked as to whether or not the buyer was a member of the club. The dispenser of the liquid on being asked where it was made said: "Here, in St. John."

Signs posted freely on the walls of the different rooms in the clubhouse interdicted all gambling, but one of the members present said that there were gaming tables overhead where poker and "black jack" were alleged to be played.

In the vicinity of Prince William Park are a number of places masquerading as "oyster houses." In all of these places is a back room where ale, beer and whisky can be bought. Usually a man or lookout, is stationed in the front room to scrutinize all visitors before they are permitted to go behind the partition and into the rear room.

Conditions grew so bad in St. John last September that a concerted raid was made against these pseudo-restaurants, and the stipendiary magistrate refused to accept bail where continuances were asked and several "oyster" house keepers passed a Sunday in jail.

Such is New Brunswick prohibition today.

## MAINE AS LEADER IN FORESTRY WORK

United States Forest Service Official Says Honest Efforts to Solve Problem Made

BANGOR, Me., Oct. 25 (Special).—Maine has reason to take pride in its 30 years' experience in trying to solve forestry problems, according to the testimony of Austin Cary of the United States Forest Service, who recently recounted certain important points in the history of this work in Maine, concluding with some suggestions for the future.

Mr. Cary began his technical studies when the United States Bureau was interested in learning the rate of growth of pine timber. While Maine has never resorted to spectacular methods of coping with forestry problems, she has met them effectively, in the opinion of Mr. Cary. He mentions, for instance, the property of the Machias Lumber Company as handled nearer to the fundamentals of forestry than any other of like size of which he knows.

**Leader in Fire Control**  
In the matter of fire control Maine has been a leader and the mountain lookout stations, now general throughout the country, were first tried in Maine. William Hilton at Squaw Mountain being the pioneer. From 1903 to 1920, the average area was 42,000 acres burned, which was but one-third of 1 per cent of the forests under protection—a creditable record, which Mr. Cary thinks may not be surpassed by any other state.

To the Great Northern Paper Company Mr. Cary gives credit for putting in force a scale of utilization of more of the lumber, without the waste that had run from 70 to 80 per cent in early years in Maine, which was important in view of the fact that this company was operating on land totaling over 1,000,000 acres. To the men behind great pulp and paper mill interests, like Mr. Boston of the Hollingsworth & Whitney Company, Mr. Warren of the Cumberland Mills, Mr. Chisholm of the International Paper Company, and the management of the Pejepscot and Berlin Mills companies, Mr. Cary also gives credit for a desire to learn the facts about the forests and for their readiness to use this knowledge in so far as practical. He says:

"Today, with 13 years of country-wide experience behind me, I can think of no industry to which a state may better look as one of its main economic supports, and I can recall no set of men who seem to me to surpass those mentioned in the combination of business competence with good citizenship."

Speaking of taxation, and the fact that forest lands have been subject only to state and county taxation, Mr. Cary commends the results of the agitation of 1909, when the Maine forestry district was created, leaving taxation as it was but placing a new levy to be spent for fire protection under the authority of the State. "The key to our progress and present welfare," he believes, "is the recognition by our people as a whole of the serviceability of our forests, their reaction to that idea in common sense and thrifty ways, and a willingness to accept service from technical training without surrendering final judgment."

**Reproduction Surprising**  
Maine, as he points out, has twice as much wood available for paper manufacture as all the other eastern states, and, further, these Maine forests manifest a strength of reproduction and rate of growth often surprising to foresters. With a rigorous climate like that in Maine, the rate of growth cannot match that of the south or of the Pacific coast states, but those regions are far removed and the freight haul is long, so competition is minimized. The southwestern counties, together with those bordering territory in southern New Hampshire and eastern Massachusetts, contain by far the most extensive and productive second growth area in the United States of "that empress growth of forest trees, the white pine."

Mr. Cary believes in informing the people as widely as possible on all pertinent facts, so that both public and private action will be prompt and well directed. He commends forestry

instruction at the state university, and looks for Maine to produce leaders who will take a prominent part in the timber affairs of the whole country.

While Mr. Cary does not expect Maine people to break radically with their past in forestry matters, he speaks of the general approval, in the long run, of public ownership and management of a share of forest area, particularly areas of low productivity, and those which should be maintained in woods, and suggests that it would be well if Maine moves along that line, "building for the future a better equipped and more prosperous Maine."

This could be accomplished without unreasonable expenditure. Maine now has over 300,000 acres of forests; and at least one Maine town has the nucleus of a municipal forest. To plant sandy areas would not be a radical move or costly, while it would promise generous revenues to state or town in time to come. Hard-cut land in the northern woods, not attractive to private ownership, might be offered at low price; and public ownership of the land, and the region about it for a public forest, park and game refuge, should enlist the enthusiasm of Maine people, he said.

## TARIFF IS PRAISED AT LODGE DINNER

Senator Says Both Growers and Manufacturers of Wool Are Satisfied

Republicans lauded the recently enacted tariff in particular and the Administration at Washington in general at the reception and dinner of the Home Market Club, devoted to high protective tariff policies, last night in Symphony Hall, Boston. Henry Cabot Lodge, United States Senator from Massachusetts, who shared the speaking with James E. Watson, United States Senator from Indiana. John W. Weeks, United States Secretary of War, presided.

Senator Lodge, in a non-technical discussion of the tariff, said the interests of two groups were chiefly concerned in the raising of duties, namely, the wool growers and the manufacturers. Both interests, he said, were satisfied with the new tariff, which is higher in some respects than the much-debated schedule K of the Payne-Aldrich law.

The "complete protection" thus effected has opened the woolen mills of the country, Lodge said, in describing the busy hum of industry throughout the land and this was cited as a reason for rejoicing, as a factor in bringing the country "from confusion and darkness out to order and light."

Senator Lodge referred to himself as "the champion of child-labor legislation." Since two bills providing for the prohibition of child labor in factories and mills had been declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court, he professed not to know whether a bill could be framed to meet constitutional objections but declared himself in favor of a constitutional amendment to establish uniform hours and pay of both women and children in every state. Emphasis was placed on a uniform law rather than on any specific provisions for age limits, shorter hours and minimum pay.

Senator Watson's speech was devoted to praise of the Republican Party and castigation of the Democrats in November. Charges of Democratic mismanagement and the exigencies of war-time expenditures were intertwined in an effort to throw in bold relief post-war economies and the saving of \$3,940,000 during the last year with a reduction of the national debt by about \$2,000,000,000.

The tariff was paralleled in importance with the administration's attitude toward the League of Nations. Self-sufficiency and majestic insularity were championed without reference to Asiatic and European world problems and the United States was described as the only nation now paying its public debt. Great virtue was attached to the fact that a combination of conservative Republicanism, high tariff and fine application of Washington's Farewell Address is keeping us strong at home, trading among ourselves for the dominance of financial primacy and commercial supremacy."

## LEGAL EXPERTS CALL FOR DEFEAT OF PELLETIERISM

(Continued from Page 1)

members of the bar came to me from several members of the Legislature in December, 1921. As a result I prepared the bill which became Chapter 459 of the acts of 1922 and made arrangements to have it petitioned for by the Roosevelt Club.

While the bill was still pending, the Legislature asked the opinion of the Supreme Judicial Court as to its constitutionality. The objects of the measure are, therefore, well expressed by the justices in the course of their opinion, which is signed by all the members of the court except Justice Pierce.

The justices said that "it is difficult to conceive of one capable of performing the duties of a district attorney unless he were a member of the bar." And a little later on in the opinion it is said: "There is a considerable body of authority which holds that the use of the word 'attorney' in the title of the office carries with it the meaning that the incumbent must be a member of the bar. It has been said that to be a district attorney he must be a lawyer. He is not an attorney in fact. He must be an attorney at law. The name of the office implies it. He is the attorney of the State in a certain district, to distinguish him from the Attorney-General."

**Authority Essential**  
From this opinion it is apparent that the bill in question is merely declaratory of the common law. The reason for the necessity for such an act is pointed out further along in the opinion of the justices that "officers charged with the preparation of ballots and the conditions and declarations of results must be of the highest character and of the highest integrity to keep off the ballot the names of persons who do not possess the common law qualifications."

For example, in the recent primary, Harold D. Wilson, though not qualified for the office of Attorney-General, actually received a total of \$9,000 votes for that office. It was not thought possible to pass a clarifying statute in the case of the office of the Attorney-General because he is a constitutional officer. This was confirmed by the opinion of the court. It has been said that this bill was designed to bar one particular man from being a candidate for office. The opposite is the truth. If the bill had not been made the subject of referendum no person not a member of the bar would have been a candidate in the September primaries. The referendum was put on for the purpose of allowing one particular person to be a candidate. The reason why that same person can continue as a candidate and have his name printed on the ballot at the election is that the referendum postpones the effect of the bill until after the election.

**Matter of Common Sense**  
It is, of course, too plain for argument that as a matter of public policy the challenge of J. Weston Allen, Attorney-General of the Department of Public Health, a lawyer the chief engineer of the Department of Public Works. Nor should a doctor or an engineer be a district attorney.

The justices in their opinion say that

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## EUROPEAN LOANS QUESTION RAISED

Vice-President Takes Up Issue at Hartford Rally

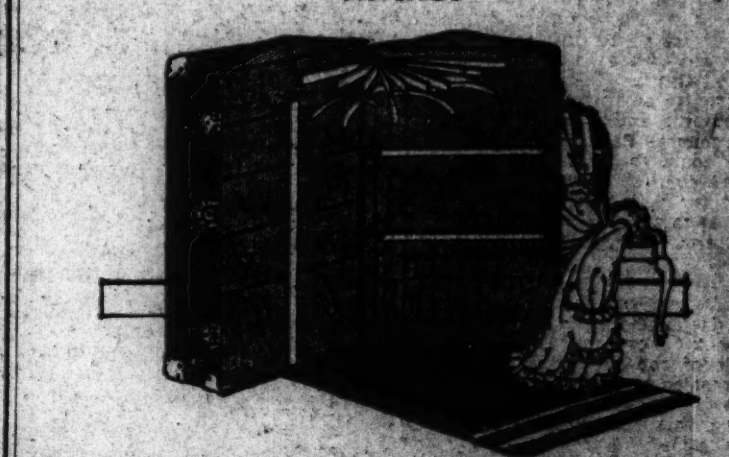
HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 25.—Vice-President Calvin Coolidge speaking at a Republican rally here last night, touched briefly on the question of European loans and expressed the hope that the foreign powers "instead of building great armaments, of having large armies and large navies, and making expenditures for the purpose of war, will first liquidate their obligations to the United States Government."

In speaking on the work of the Harding Administration, he said, "They tell you that this is a do-nothing Congress. Well, if that is so then I should say that the opposition party has little to criticize, for I assume that when they went out of office, they left everything in the United States exactly as it should be and if our Congress has done nothing, things must be in the same state at the present time. "I do not admit, however, that that was the condition in which we found the affairs of the nation and I do not admit that this has been a do-nothing Congress."

Mr. Coolidge said that war in the Pacific had been averted by the Washington conference.

In discussing economic conditions, he said, "an era of prosperity has come to America. You can find it if you examine the records of the railroads, where car loading is almost as large as at peak times in 1920."

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## The World's Great Capitals

## The Week in Paris

By Special Cable

Paris, Oct. 25

THE Bonar Law Cabinet is heartily welcomed in France on the ground that it is likely to give this country a rest from ambitious schemes and constant commotions. Here it is said on all hands that such is precisely the peace that the world needs. Mr. Bonar Law is regarded by the French newspapers, who have sent special correspondents to London, as honest, trustworthy, and straight. Therefore as the French interpret events, there is a happy prospect of close co-operation between France and England and a cordial renewal of the Entente which, certainly, Mr. Lloyd George had rendered impossible. Indeed there is a remarkable change of tone adopted toward England. In the few days the spirit of friendship seems to have returned.

From the viewpoint of world change it will be good if it brings together the two countries without whose collaboration there might never be peace and prosperity in Europe. France is under no illusion about the Conservative Party and realizes that it will not approve many things that are contained in the French political creed. It would resist them quite as strongly as it did the Lloyd George party.

However, it is with hope that the Bonar Law Cabinet is hailed and those who believe that the Entente is the basis of European policy are pleased. Even were the British Cabinet to fulfill the intimation that in certain circumstances England would imitate America and quit Europe, it would do so without a quarrel. At least these are the present feelings of France.

By an arrangement made in Paris the Jaffa-Jerusalem railway comes under the control of the Palestine Government. There were arbitration proceedings in Paris under article 311 of the Sykes Treaty which provided that the railway was to be operated for this purpose. The difficulty was chiefly one of price. Before the war the railway was owned by a French company. The Palestine Government naturally desired to buy out the French concessionaires and make the line part of the general Palestine railway system. The court that was set up was presided over by a Norwegian and the case for both sides was argued with the assistance of experts. Finally a figure of about £1,500,000 was agreed upon.

It is not often that electors have but one candidate to choose from. But it is still more unusual when that candidate repeats itself three times in succession with always the same candidate. And to add piquancy to the story, this candidate happens not to be eligible! M. Delaurat, independent Socialist, is the tax collector of the canton of Gannat (not very far from Vichy). His functions prevent him from being eligible to the Conseil Général. Nevertheless at every election he is the only candidate and is always elected. Twice his election has been annulled by the Conseil d'Etat. For the third time an election has just taken place for the purpose of replacing that ineligible councillor. But once more M. Delaurat has been elected by 1,160 votes out of 1,459 votes.

For the last 50 years there have been three projects under study for the piercing of the Mont Blanc. The first dates from 1870, the second from the moment when the construction of the line from La Roche to Fayet was begun. The third, proposed by the engineer Bergé 10 years ago gave rise to much controversy. A fourth is now being talked of, which consists in joining the high valley of the Tarentaise to the Italian valley of Aoste by a tunnel pierced under the Petit Saint-Bernard near Bourg-Saint-Maurice. Much interest was aroused when a few days ago information was given to the effect that works for the piercing of the Mont Blanc were soon to be undertaken. This information is flatly denied. No administrative inquiry has taken place. The piercing of the Mont Blanc is a project which is not yet to see its realization.

The seventeenth Salon de L'Automobile which has just opened in the Grand Palais promises to be the most brilliant ever seen. And yet it was greatly opposed last spring. So much hostility was shown against it on the ground of its uselessness that it was almost decided not to have another motor show. Suddenly the current turned in the opposite direction. And the present salon beats the previous records. Eleven hundred motor-car builders are exhibiting this year, which means 300 more than last year. And M. Cézanne, who for the thirteenth time organizes the exhibitions, expects this salon equally to beat the record from the returns' viewpoint. Last year the receipts reached 1,500,000 francs. This year the entrance fee has been lowered from 15 francs to 5 francs—except on special days. But it is considered that the increased number of visitors will more than make up for the difference. A great improvement has been made in the arrangement. On his entry into the vast nave of the Grand Palais the visitor can at a glance read the names of all the exhibitors of the rez-de-chaussée. The carpets which cover up the stands are of a beautiful green with blue border of the most pleasing effect. Two restaurants are installed one in the rez-de-chaussée and the other on the first floor. On the Esplanade des Invalides a big annex has been organized, as the Grand Palais proved much too small for the number of cars exhibited. America, England, Italy, Spain, France participate in this show. The United States are represented by various makes of cars. The French have, of course, the most important show.

When the war broke out the German and Austrian exhibits of the Lyons Fair were sequestered. Among them was an edition of Faust by Goethe illustrated by David and Delacroix which had been lent by the "Museum of Goethe" of Frankfurt. In 1914 M. Herriot, the Mayor of Lyons, informed the museum, through the

intermediary of Switzerland, that all private property would be given back after the hostilities. Now a sale by auction is to take place at the end of this month. The Museum of Goethe has asked the Mayor of Lyons for the restitution of the volume of Faust. M. Herriot's first adjoint, Emmanuel Lévy, transmitted the demand to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The section which occupies itself with that sort of thing is the Office des Biens Privés. According to this office the matter is not so simple as it looks. The sequestered goods had to be taken out from the terrain of the exhibition. M. Lachat offered to store them, relying upon getting back in the future the expenses incurred in the fabrication of boxes, transport fares, etc. M. Lachat now estimates the sum plus the interest at 500,000 francs. It is hoped that an agreement will be come to for the restitution of Faust. But of course the French State is not anxious to favor and help the restoration of German exhibits of Lyons since the French products left at the Leipzig Exhibition still give rise to litigation. M. Lachat wants to be paid. The German proprietors find the sum too large and the French State does not feel inclined to advance 500,000 francs.

New regulations have been drawn up governing the hours at which the different sections of the Louvre Museum will be open to the public. As before, the whole building will be closed on Mondays, Tuesday mornings, and on some fête days. From Oct. 1 to March the old Louvre, the part of the museum round the square courtyard, will be open from 1 to 4 p. m. in sections: the Rothschild and Thiers collections every day but Thursday; the antique bronzes every day but Wednesday and Sunday; Mussulman art only on Thursday and Sunday; modern sculpture and the Greco-Egyptian rooms every day but Saturday; and Renaissance sculpture every day but Tuesday. Rooms in the new Louvre will open at 1 on Tuesday and at 10 other days and close at 4 p. m. but several collections of sculpture and painting, large and small, will each have their days for closing and opening. Only the large rooms and galleries of French and foreign painting will continue to be open daily from Tuesday afternoon to Sunday.

A new method of publicity is now being tried in Paris. Airplanes fly over the capital and, letting out thick black smoke, write in the sky the name of the best car or of the best watch, or the best novel. Two airplanes are already used for that purpose. They are very swift, light, chasing machines. And the pilots are real acrobats. Everybody is watching the evolutions of the novel instruments of réclame. In a very short time no notice will be taken of them any more and inventors will have to find something still more unusual. They had the man who pushed a roller which printed in letters of water along the pavements the names of the best products. It now arouses not the least curiosity. It was at least more comfortable for the passer-by to read at his feet what kind of chocolate he should buy, than to search the atmosphere for such indications. Regulations which have been issued by the Prefecture of Police in 1920 concerning airplane flights over towns have come into force. The advertisement airplane must not fly lower than 1000 to 2000 yards above Paris. Two observers, aided by their knowledge of trigonometry, are sufficient to determine at what height the airplane is flying. And punishments may be inflicted should the regulations be disregarded.

## CHILD LABOR LAW SUPPORT SOUGHT

## Indorsement of Proposed Amendment to Constitution Desired

Massachusetts organizations interested in the welfare of children will be requested by the Massachusetts Child Labor Committee to indorse an amendment to the United States Constitution, empowering Congress to regulate child labor. The committee's board of directors recently voted unanimously to work for the amendment proposed in a resolution introduced in Congress by Medill McCormick (R.), United States Senator from Illinois.

The committee has forwarded the following letter to Mr. McCormick and also to Knute Nelson (R.), United States Senator from Minnesota and Chairman of the Senate Committee on Judiciary, to which the question has been referred:

The Massachusetts Child Labor Committee has voted unanimously to indorse and support Senate Joint Resolution No. 232, which reads:

"Article. The Congress shall have power to limit or prohibit the labor of persons under 18 years of age, and power is also reserved to the several states to limit or prohibit such labor in any way which does not lessen any limitation of such labor or the extent of any prohibition thereof by Congress. The power vested in the Congress by this article shall be additional to and not a limitation on the powers elsewhere vested in the Congress by the Constitution with respect to such labor."

We believe that the Nation must see that its children are adequately protected. For the sake of the future, it cannot allow them to be exploited by backward communities. In Georgia, children 12 years old may work 10 hours a day, and children 14½ years old night long. In North Carolina, an 11-hour work day is permitted for children of 14 throughout the year, and for children as young as 12 during school vacations. The laws of 26 other states, in one respect or another, fall below the standards of the two federal laws which have been declared unconstitutional. When states fail to meet their responsibility to children, we believe Congress should be empowered to act. The communication bears 12 signatures, headed by that of Grafton D. Cushing of Boston, former Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and chairman of the committee.



Overseas Group at Mt. Holyoke College

Left to Right, Top Row—Miss Grace Paul of Jaffna, Ceylon; Miss Lois Todd of Canton, China; Miss Elmore Dermie of La Madeleine, France; Miss Grace Liang of Tientsin, China. Lower Row—Miss Suzanne Perdrizet of Dijon, France, and Miss Aya Ebina of Kyoto, Japan. Insert—Miss Zdenka Mozná, Prague, Czechoslovakia

## MANY INSTRUCTORS FROM YALE DIVINITY

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 25 (Special)—More than one-sixth of the students who have matriculated in the Yale Divinity School, which is celebrating the centennial of its founding, have become teachers in colleges and universities, according to a statement issued from the office of the secretary of Yale University. These men have served upon the faculties of 351 institutions and, counting those who have held chairs in more than one institution, they have filled 795 positions of higher than tutorial rank.

Of the 112 students who have become college and university presidents are listed Henry Durant, first president of the University of California; Edward D. Eaton, twice president of Beloit, for an aggregate of 30 years; George B. Cutten, recently inaugurated president of Colgate University; Donald J. Cowling, president of Carleton College and first president of the American Council of Education; and M. L. Burton, president of the University of Michigan, who has held this office at Smith College and the University of Minnesota.

## LICENSES ADVOCATED FOR REALTY DEALERS

Legislation for enactment by the Legislature, to provide for the licensing of real estate brokers in Massachusetts, will be drafted by committees representing the memberships of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange and the Boston Real Estate Board, following indorsement of such licensing by the state exchange last night. The vote favoring the proposal was 86 to 3.

## DEBATING TEAM SELECTED

BRUNSWICK, Me., Oct. 25 (Special)—The team which will represent Bowdoin College in a debate with Syracuse University at Brunswick, Nov. 27 or 28, was selected yesterday. Bowdoin will have the negative of the question: "Resolved, That the United States should join the League of Nations." The team will consist of Thern P. Daggett '25 of Waldoboro; George E. Hill '24 of Collinsville, Conn.; and Richard H. Lee '24, Foxcroft, with Theodore W. Cousins '23 of Kennebunk as alternate.

## BATES TOO BUSY TO ENTER

LEWISTON, Me., Oct. 25 (Special)—Bates College officials state that Bates is declining to enter the Eastern Intercollegiate Debating League sponsored by Yale only because it feels it cannot take on eight more debates, having arranged one with Bowdoin College in Maine and having negotiations under way for a western debating trip. Twenty students are engaging in preliminary debates for choice of men for intercollegiate teams.

## WOMAN IS AGAINST FILM CENSORSHIP

Worse Than Condition It Is Meant to Correct, Says Sybil H. Holmes

Passage of the motion picture censorship law embodied in Referendum No. 3, which will come up before Massachusetts voters, Nov. 7, would bring upon the people far greater evils than any which the screen itself is capable of inflicting, in the opinion of Miss Sybil H. Holmes, a Boston attorney, whose name is one of the 12 appearing on the petition by which a referendum vote on the bill was obtained. Last summer, Miss Holmes was appointed by Gov. Channing H. Cox a member of the special commission on unemployment, employment compensation, and the minimum wage. To a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Miss Holmes recently stated her reasons for opposing a state censorship of motion pictures. She declared:

In brief they are these: First, each community has at present, through its Mayor or the Board of Selectmen, the most arbitrary control of all films. This is where control of amusements belongs.

Second, we have sufficient law now upon the statute books to correct any existing evil. The remedy is not more law, but enforcement of the law we already have. The persistent refusal of the proponents of state censorship to evoke the present law proves one of two things—either a wilful determination to disregard law enforcement, or a tacit admission that pictures shown are not as bad as they claim they are.

Third, such a law as that proposed would not provide the remedy sought. This has been proved by conditions in the five states which have adopted similar laws.

Fourth, the resultant evil from the passage of such a law would be far more injurious and insidious than any evil of which the screen is now capable. Such a statute would become a breeding place for lawsuits and for political corruption. It would put control of all films to be shown publicly into the hands of one man—not only amusement films, but all others. Political films also are included.

It is inconceivable that American citizens will submit to a system so repugnant to American ideals. In the words of Elihu Root, "It is dangerous for a people to acquire the habit of bowing to power without limit. They soon become servile, and then character, essential to freedom, degenerates."

## CURB SEAT AT \$11,000

NEW YORK, Oct. 25—A New York Curb Market membership sold for a new high price today when \$11,000 was paid by George S. Goodrich for the seat of Ernest H. Weiner.

## MR. GIFFORD WINS BY SMALL MAJORITY

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 25 (Special)—Charles L. Gifford of Cotuit won the Republican nomination to fill the unexpired term of Judge Joseph Walsh as Representative from the Sixteenth Congressional District over Miss Lily F. Darcy of New Bedford by a plurality of approximately 318 votes in the special primary yesterday. Miss Darcy, who was secretary to Judge Walsh while he was in Congress, carried this city by a vote of 2926 to 1398. The Democrats did not make any nomination. Mr. Gifford is the Republican nominee for the full term.

COLBY ALUMNÆ TO GIVE PLAY WATERVILLE, Me., Oct. 25 (Special)—The local alumnae of Colby College have completed plans for the production of Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night" at the Opera House, Dec. 8. The local alumnae have been working hard for the alumnae building fund and this move is counted upon to substantially increase it.

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## INTERNATIONAL ASPECT SEEN IN MT. HOLYOKE ENROLLMENT

## College Now Has Group of Ten Young Students From Other Countries, Representing Six Nations

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Oct. 25 (Special Correspondence)—"A bit of constructive work in the field of modern internationalism," is the opinion of President Mary E. Woolley of Mount Holyoke College with regard to the welcoming of students from other countries to the colleges and universities of this country.

Mount Holyoke College has now as a nucleus of a student's international group 10 girls from other countries, representing six different nations. Three are from China, two from France, and one each from India and Czechoslovakia. Two others are expected daily from the city of Smyrna. The college offered its hospitality to three of the survivors at the American Women's College at Smyrna, but the generous response of all the colleges made it unnecessary to send more than two students to the same college.

This immediate and whole-hearted response testifies to the interest and feeling of fellowship that is not bounded by geographical boundaries which the college student of today feels. However, this is not a new movement for Mt. Holyoke, as many foreign students graduating from the college have gone back to their homes as instructors. This has been done for more than a quarter of a century, and so for two and a half decades Mt. Holyoke College has been a center of internationalism.

Some of the foreign students now at Mt. Holyoke are scholarship students, some come as exchange students, and a few have entered with advanced standing from foreign schools. Three new Oriental scholarships of \$750 each have been established this year, one for a Chinese student, one for a Japanese, and the other for a Korean student. Upon learning the need of the Smyrna students, the college decided to grant the Oriental scholarships to them this year.

The Oriental students now at Mt. Holyoke are Nora T. Hsuung of Tientsin, China, whose father, She Ling Hsuung, was Prime Minister under the first Republican administration; Grace Liang, also of Tientsin, daughter of Yu Ho Liang, a retired official; Lois Todd of Canton, China, adopted daughter of Dr. Paul J. Todd of the Kung Lee Hospital, Canton; Aya Ebina, whose father is the Rev. Danjo Ebina, president of the Doshisha University Kyoto, Japan, and Grace Paul, whose parents, the Rev. Isaac and Mrs. Elizabeth Paul, live in Ceylon, and who studied at the Woman's Christian College of Madras, India.

The French students are Suzanne Perdrizet of Dijon, who studied at the Lycée de Jeunes Filles de Dijon and at the Université de Dijon, and who entered the college last year as a junior, and Elmore Dermie of La Madeleine, who has come from the Lycée de Jeunes Filles de Lille and the Sorbonne, Paris.

Student from Czechoslovakia

The latest arrival is Zdenka Mozná, who was born in Moravia, but who has spent the last five years in the University of Prague. She has been sent to America by the Czechoslovakian Government in order that she may complete her studies in sociology. Later she expects to apply her knowledge to Government work on social problems.

All these girls agree that the plan of international education works splendidly. President Woolley, during her recent trip to the east, was entertained by the Prince and Princess Pak of Korea, whose 10-year granddaughter is already talking eagerly of her future adventure in going to school in America.

Graduates of the college have exerted a wide influence for the extension of the privileges of sound and Christian learning in foreign countries, and this record bids fair to repeat itself. It is the belief of the students of the different countries that this system of sharing the opportunities of education and of college friendships is truly a bit of constructive work in the field of modern internationalism.

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## EUROPE REBUILDING BEET SUGAR TRADE

French Refineries, Behind a Strong Tariff Wall, Are Approaching Pre-War Output

Special from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Sept. 26.—The need for local production of sugar arose in Europe as a direct result of the British blockade during the wars with Napoleon, but it is only within comparatively recent years that it has assumed any importance in the world's aggregate sugar production. However, at the beginning of the twentieth century, the output of beet sugar from Europe exceeded that of the world's production of cane sugar, and there is no doubt that researches carried out, especially in Germany, in improved methods for beet sugar production, have greatly benefited the cane sugar industry.

Since 1900 the output of cane sugar gradually has overhauled the figure for beet sugar, while the World War served to reduce the production of European beet sugar industry by more than 50 per cent.

At the opening of this century, beet sugar was being turned out at the rate of 5,500,000 tons yearly, the figures for cane sugar being 3,000,000 tons. The production of beet sugar gradually rose to 8,000,000 tons just before the war, while the cane sugar industry, greatly benefiting from European experience, turned out 8,500,000 tons. In 1920, however, but 3,500,000 tons of beet sugar was forthcoming from Europe, while the output of cane sugar from Cuba alone attained 4,000,000 tons.

### Six Nations Chief Growers

Beet sugar is the product chiefly of France, Germany and Russia, although Yugoslavia, Italy and Spain contribute to the European total. Germany was the greatest European producer of sugar, but her industry has been slowed down by the war—in fact her output now is at the rate of less than half the pre-war figure—1,000,000 tons against 2,500,000 in 1913. In spite of this, Germany still leads the field though compelled to import sugar to meet all her home requirements. Beside a natural falling off in output due to the war, Germany by the terms of peace has had to cede extensive holdings of beet-



Photograph by Keystone View Company, N. Y.

Photo shows the members of the smallest parliament in the world, namely that of the Island of Guernsey, which is a possession of Great Britain, lying off the coast of France. The parliament assembles in the local schoolroom. At a recent meeting of the Seigneur of Sark (Sark being one of the Channel Islands) and the Governor of Guernsey, a new constitution was agreed upon. Those in the photo are, standing from left to right: Gen. Sir John Capper, the Governor; W. F. Collins, the Seigneur; Dr. Taylor, the Seneschal, who holds multiple posts, including solicitor and president of parliament; and Philip Cerre, the clerk.

growing land and several beet sugar factories to Poland. There are signs, however, that Germany is making serious efforts to produce sufficient sugar not only for ordinary consumption but to supply the various industries in which sugar is required as an ingredient of foodstuffs.

The greatest damage done to the industry is in Russia, where the output declined from 1,500,000 tons in 1913 to about 50,000 tons last year. Here a complete collapse is evident, due not so much to the war as to the Soviet system. The Soviet, however, is making endeavors to rehabilitate

the beet sugar industry and has tried to bring in foreign capital, but with little success, though one occasionally hears that a group of French and German financiers is interested.

### Russian Plants in Disuse

Not only have the Russian beet sugar plants been destroyed, and their working forces withdrawn, but the former beet-growing land areas have been disintegrated under the Bolshevik régime and a reversal of agricultural policy in Russia, therefore, is essential before even the raw material for the industry can be produced. Once reconstituted, however, the industry would be in a favorable position to supply not only Russia's needs, but those of neighboring states as well.

France naturally lost some of her largest sugar-producing plants as a result of enemy action during the war, but she is making rapid progress toward complete recovery. To hasten this recovery, French industry has been operating behind a strong tariff wall in the form of a duty on imported sugar amounting to around \$50 a short ton, which has enabled plants to pay good prices for raw material and thus to encourage its growth. France also is increasing her activities in another direction, that of research which, before the war, was carried on almost exclusively by the Germans. The latest news is that a Société d'Etudes has been established at Metz, to investigate means of extending the industry and erecting a plant for beet sugar refining in Lorraine. The ultimate object of this organization is the founding of a combination with a capital of 10,000,000 francs for installation and operation of sugar refineries in the Metz district.

**Tzechoslovakia Gets Refineries**  
The only European country whose sugar industry was benefited by the war is Tzechoslovakia, which, by the terms of peace, has acquired more than 90 per cent of the refineries of the former kingdom of Austria-Hungary. As a result, production has increased appreciably and this country now is exporting nearly 400,000 tons a year. This figure doubtless would have been improved upon but for the fact that Labor and production costs are excessive while the Tzech cur-

rency has improved, thus bringing manufacturers a lower return on exported sugar.

Nevertheless, Tzechoslovakia must be reckoned as a powerful competitor in the sugar market as, in addition to the large number of refineries handed to her by the peace treaty, she possesses first-rate technical and commercial ability. Already, this country has resumed her pre-war rate of export to Britain.

On the whole, France and Tzechoslovakia are the only two European countries which look like competitors in the near future with cane sugar. Russia is disorganized and it may take years to reconstitute her beet-sugar industry, while Germany has yet to cover her own requirements before she is in a position to export any of that product.

## INDIAN NEWSPAPERS OPPOSE VICEROY

Lord Reading's Reinstatement of Act to Protect Princes Strongly Objected to by Press

Special from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Oct. 1.—News received here from India shows that the prickly question of the freedom of the press has recently become acute in that far-off land. To one who knows the country it is not altogether surprising that while the British Government has seen its way to assent to the freedom of the press and platform so far as the administration of British India is concerned, it still holds out against similar freedom where the rulers of native states might be made the subject of attack. The bodyguards in mail armor, the dancing elephants and the medieval ceremonial still preserved on state occasions in the courts of ruling princes in India, connote a state of things that is not easily brought into line with modern conventions, and the question of the freedom of the press provides an interesting example of the difficulties which are constantly arising.

In this particular instance, however, the point at issue has an unusual importance, for it has resulted in a tussle between the British Viceroy, Lord Reading, and the democratic Indian Legislature recently constituted under the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme, of which the beginning has only yet been heard. Hitherto whenever difference of opinion has occurred between this Legislature and the permanent British officials in India, the latter have given way. Now for the first time, the veto reserved to the officials is to be exercised.

For 12 years past it has been a punishable offence in India to disseminate "matter calculated to bring into hatred or contempt or excite disaffection against princes and chiefs or their governments or administrations." The measure which Lord Reading is reinstating on the statute book, after its rejection by the Legislative Assembly, is to continue this enactment. His action will require to be confirmed by the British Parliament, when Young India and all that it represents will not doubt put in the strongest protest.

Prosecutions under the law in question have not been very numerous in the past, and British-owned newspapers in India generally support the retention of the measure on the ground that it is necessary to prevent dangerous incitement to violence of ignorant and excitable Oriental

masses. Indian owned newspapers, on the other hand, have all along bitterly opposed the measure as being an infringement of the freedom of the press. They have also been the chief sufferers from it, as they represent more or less permanent opposition to British rule, and their language is not usually as guarded as that of their European competitors. The latter also have not the same reason to object to the law, since they generally support the Government. The measure has thus come to be looked upon in Indian circles as an official endeavor to stifle legitimate Indian national aspirations.

Feeling on the subject has run so high that repeal, so far as application of the law to the Government of India was concerned, was decided upon soon after democratic government was introduced. The question now is not only whether ruling Indian princes are to be similarly deprived of such protection as it affords, but what is to be the extent of the power of the new Indian Legislative Assembly.

**EXTENSION COURSES AT MCGILL**  
MONTREAL, Que., Oct. 21 (Special Correspondence).—McGill University has decided to offer extension courses at centers outside of Montreal. During the present session courses in English literature and in educational psychology will be given in Quebec and in Sherbrooke; if these courses prove successful, other courses will be given at these places next session and additional centers will be established.

## MANITOBA FINANCES—FARM LOANS

WINNIPEG, Man., Oct. 19 (Special Correspondence).—The provincial savings office, in which the Manitoba Government conducts a banking business in order to finance farm loans, now has a net surplus of \$10,000, and is making a monthly profit above expenses of \$2000, according to the annual report.

The bank was opened in August, 1920, and in the two years of operation it has obtained over 12,000 depositors, whose deposits total \$4,334,013. Besides, the bank in that time has been able to pay off a sum of \$23,544, which was advanced by the Government for initial expenses.

### SELF-HELP IMMIGRATION

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 11 (Special Correspondence).—Under plans which T. D. Pattullo, British Columbia Minister of Lands, is taking up with the British Government in London now, female domestics for city and country work and youths of 17 and 18 years of age for farm work in this Province would be brought to Canada by the British Columbia Government, the Salvation Army and the Overseas Settlement Board. The cost of bringing the immigrants to this country would be borne by these three organizations in equal shares and these expenses would be repaid by the immigrants out of their earnings here.

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## ECONOMY IS BUDGET KEYNOTE IN NEW ZEALAND PARLIAMENT

Public Expenditure in 1921 Exceeded Revenue—Retrenchment Policy Adopted

WELLINGTON, N. Z. (Special Correspondence).—The budget presented to the New Zealand Parliament in August by Mr. Massey, the Prime Minister, was a document of more than ordinary local importance. The financial year that ended on March 31, 1922, was a year of adversity for New Zealand. An enormous fall in the prices of the principal exports of the Dominion had reduced the national revenue and forced the Government and the citizens alike to undertake an unpleasant task of retrenchment. Wages had to be adjusted, inflated land values had to collapse, and expenditures had to be reduced. The country suffered a great deal less than most of the older lands from these post-war troubles.

Unemployment did not assume important dimensions; no important commercial failures occurred, and the upward movement of produce prices came soon enough to save the farmers from disaster.

These were some of the figures that Mr. Massey placed before Parliament:

1921-22  
Revenue ..... \$12,229,641 \$28,127,007  
Expenditure ..... 11,825,864 28,466,838  
Public debt ..... 94,689,855 219,054,385  
Int & sinking fund chgs 2,871,512 10,576,185  
War pensions, etc. 473,330 1,069,277  
Other pensions, etc.

**Expenses Surpassed Revenues**  
It will be observed that in the financial year 1921-22 the public expenditure, for the first time in a generation, exceeded the revenue. Mr. Massey reminded Parliament that during the period 1914 to 1921 the annual excess of revenue over expenditure had enabled the Government to accumulate surpluses amounting to over £23,000,000 and that after spending £13,500,000 on the purchase of farms and homes for soldiers and making certain other investments he was still holding a balance of £7,531,000. But he did not pretend to believe that the Government ought to be using this money to cover today's excess of expenditures over revenue. He made it clear that the Government was determined to undertake such economies as would make the accounts balance.

The gross receipts from the state railways during the war amounted to \$6,643,591 and the working expenses amounted to \$6,237,727. Then net revenue, therefore, was \$405,864, representing a return of a trifle over 1 per cent on the capital invested in the lines. The money for the building of the railways having been borrowed and the average rate of interest being about 4 per cent, the lines clearly were being run at a loss. Mr. Massey pointed out that other railway systems throughout the world were in a similar situation and that in any case the New Zealand railways ought not to be judged on a purely commercial basis. They had been built by the State primarily for the development of the country and the encouragement of land settlement and production. They performed many services for the community without taking the payments that privately-owned lines would be entitled to demand.

**Soldiers Are Employed**  
The Prime Minister mentioned in proof of the success of the Government's repatriation system, that over 26,000 men, nearly a third of those discharged from the Expeditionary Force, had been assisted to find employment, and only 259 soldiers re-

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# Big Lumbering Companies to Help Preserve the Redwood Area by Reforestation

Washington, D. C., Oct. 24  
Special Correspondence

A POLICY of co-operation with the Government in conserving the redwood forests of California, often referred to as the densest timber forests in the world, has been announced by three large lumber companies operating in that region. The plan, said by Col. W. B. Greeley, chief of the United States Forest Service, to be one of the most important steps in forestry of recent years, is to reforest the redwood areas as fast as they are lumbered, thus preserving for future generations one of the greatest natural resources of the west, and at the same time insuring a continuous supply of the valuable redwood timber.

The three companies which have undertaken the work are the Union Lumber Company, the Mendocino Lumber Company, and the Pacific Lumber Company, which combined, own 37 per cent of the remaining redwood forests. The originator of the idea of perpetual reforestation of redwood forests is David T. Mason, former professor of forestry at the University of California, whose survey determined the lumbermen to adopt the policy of conservation. It has been heartily endorsed by Government officials, and it is estimated that in the near future the continuous lumbering policy will be adopted by other large companies which have been making surveys, so that all but 14 per cent of the entire redwood forest area will be included.

According to Colonel Greeley, the plan is a practicable one. Although some of the larger redwoods are centuries old, the trees attain an average growth in 50 or 60 years, the dampness of the climate causing extremely rapid growth. The nature of reproduction is also favorable, the trees having a unique ability to sprout from stumps and roots. As fast as an area is lumbered, instead of being made over into pasture or becoming waste land, the small redwoods will be carefully protected from fire and their growth stimulated by planting eucalyptus and eastern hardwood trees to afford shade.

## Companies Acting None Too Soon

"It is high time such a plan was adopted by the lumbering companies," said Colonel Greeley when questioned by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. A system of conservative lumbering such as has been worked out by Mr. Mason has been earnestly advocated by the Forest Service for years. I regard the decision of the three large lumbering companies to adopt it as a very hopeful development. It shows that the public is beginning to realize that we cannot continue to squander our forest resources as lavishly as we have in the past. The redwoods are particularly adapted for a system of continual reforestation."

The original area of the redwood forest section of California was about 1,460,000 acres, of which 900,000 acres still hold the original stand of timber. There is at present a standing reserve of about 60,000,000,000 feet, enough to last the lumber companies 100 years at the present rate of cutting. If this area were to be cut over once and then abandoned as timber property, it would mean a dearth of redwood in the future. If they are managed with the idea of conserving the forests as a whole, it means that the glorious redwood forests will never be destroyed, but will be in a continual state of growth and reproduction.

## To Safeguard the Old Giants

Nor is there any longer the danger that all of the larger trees, some of which have been estimated to be 1300 years old and which have a potential lumber yield of from 100,000 to 200,000 board-measure feet, will be de-

stroyed. Part of the primeval redwood forests is to be preserved intact as one of the wonder spots of America. The lumber companies have donated several thousand acres containing some of the oldest growth as a public park, and California is spending \$300,000 in acquiring further park tracts. A project is also on foot for the Federal Government to purchase several thousand acres for a national redwood park.

The redwood forests of America are unique in many respects. The trees attain, in some instances, a height of 350 feet, and grow in extraordinary density, sometimes as many as 250 of them to the acre. The extreme age of the forests is accredited to the fact that the trees in their prime are fire-proof, and resist fires which destroy undergrowth and trees of other species. The young growth may be injured by fire, but it cannot be killed by it, and comes back after successive burnings.

It is estimated that about 50 years after an area is cut, it will, if replanted with seedlings to supplement the sprouts, yield 200,000 feet of lumber per acre. The average stand of timber per acre throughout the whole redwood belt is about 50,000 feet.

## The Library

### The Public Library and the Traveler

AN interesting task for the public library today is that of collecting and disseminating information regarding its own city and its own country. Such information helps to remove prejudices due to ignorance of existing conditions and promotes sympathetic understanding. Indeed, if public libraries can realize and grasp this opportunity, they may play an important part in the furthering of peaceful international relations. For such an office the library has many qualifications. It extends the hospitality of its rooms and offers the comradeship of ancient and modern writers to men and women of all countries and all creeds. People in general are, however, too little acquainted with the opportunities so freely offered because they are not sufficiently advertised.

There are several great organizations of library workers, such as the American and British Library Associations, which hold annual meetings for the purpose of discussing questions of libraries. Through these discussions, members of the library profession are kept in touch with the widening field for service offered, but when the plan is proposed that libraries be more widely advertised to the general public, a thrill of horror runs down the spines of those librarians who fear that such a procedure will cause libraries to be classed with special brands of tooth paste.

Such a result need not follow. For instance, the advertising may take the form of information regarding the sources of printed matter of an educational, commercial or otherwise useful nature. The need for such information was keenly felt by the writer during a recent trip abroad. A traveler cannot easily carry about a large collection of books. If, therefore, the main public library of a city contains a representative collection of the literature of the country, of its governmental and statistical documents, its business publications dealing with commerce, trade, and finance, and a good selection of maps, it is prepared to offer to the traveler a hospitality which will warm his heart toward both city and people.

In the London Labyrinth  
In a city like London, cordial hospitality is extended to the visitor who finds his way into a public library.

The person who wishes to use books or to obtain information is, however, faced with this difficulty: while there are hundreds of well-equipped libraries and cordial librarians, there is usually no large central library with an information service, such as one finds in almost every American city. It is safe to say that one who has taken a personally conducted course in the libraries of London will be able to find almost anything he desires, but while the inclination for such a course may be strong, the time for it is usually lacking. Brief notes, therefore, on a few London libraries may suggest to the traveler the wisdom of going to a library for a bird's-eye view of the city's affairs, as he might climb a tower for a bird's-eye view of the city itself.

The most useful book for the visitor to London libraries is "The Libraries of London," by Reginald Arthur Rye, Goldsmith's librarian of the University of London. The book was published by the University of London, South Kensington, in 1910. Mr. Rye has interleaved his own copy of this valuable work and kept it up-to-date, but no edition has been published since 1910. As few important libraries have been developed in London since its publication, it is quite invaluable as a library guide.

In the preface Mr. Rye writes: "The

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object of this handbook is to make known the character of the numerous libraries in London and the facilities they offer to readers. Most librarians find themselves unable to supply all the wants of their readers from the shelves of their own libraries. The next best thing to placing the actual books at their service is to be able to direct inquirers to some other library better equipped in the subject they are studying. The great defect in our smaller English libraries is their unsystematic selection of books. Instead of building up strong special sections, they endeavor to imitate on a feeble scale general libraries with large resources. It is by means of concurrent and correlative specialization that the metropolitan library movement can be most usefully developed."

**The Uses of Mr. Rye's Book**  
Mr. Rye gives brief descriptions of the scope and functions of 300 or more libraries, under the chapter headings, "General Libraries," "Special Libraries," and "Libraries of Educational Institutions." Following these descriptive chapters is an alphabetical list of these libraries, with hours of admission and names of librarians. (It should be noted that the hours in some instances have been changed, and that the list can no longer be depended on for the names of librarians.)

At the end of the book is an index which lists the libraries in which collections on a given subject may be found.

When this book was published, the number of volumes in London libraries, 8,500,000, more than equalled that of the estimated population, 7,323,337.

The series of brief surveys, which will appear weekly in these columns, will deal with the following London libraries:

1. The British Museum.
2. The London Library.
3. Public Record Office Library.
4. Guildhall Library.
5. Patent Office Library.
6. Great Smith Street Public Library.
7. British Library of Political Science.
8. University of London Library.
9. British Government Documents.

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SECOND GROWTH ENCIRCLING THE PARENT STUMP 40 YEARS AFTER CUTTING OF ORIGINAL FOREST.



BABY REDWOODS, FOUR YEARS OLD. Note the comparative size of buildings at right.

**H. Hammersmith Jeweler**  
Diamonds—Platinum Mountings  
Fine Watches a Specialty  
201-205 Alhambra Building,  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

**Shop of Fine Tailoring for Men**

**R.A. Grayson Tailors**  
425 Wells Building : MILWAUKEE

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GRACE M. YOSS  
FOR WOMEN'S WEARING APPAREL  
377 Jefferson St., MILWAUKEE  
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**FEW HATS EQUAL THE CAPPER BOULEVARD**  
AT  
**FIVE DOLLARS**  
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**George Watts & Son**  
Retailers of  
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**The Tea Shop**  
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AFTERNOON TEA 3 TO 5  
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MULTIGRAPHING MIMEOGRAPHING  
PUBLIC STENOGRAPHY  
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PRINTING that will ATTRACT and CONVINCE  
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We invite your inspection of our Imported and American Models  
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Our imported Novelty Jewelry is very attractive

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Old friends are more precious than riches  
Let them know at Yuletide that you still are their friend, though distance may divide.  
See our selection of Greeting Cards  
**Bunde & Upmeyer Co**  
Jewelers Milwaukee  
Preston Avenue Building  
Where Quality is As Represented

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FINE HAND WORK



## THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

William M. Chase's Paintings  
in New York Memorial Show

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—The Ferargil Galleries are holding a memorial exhibition of the work of William M. Chase, a group of some 30 canvases from the collection of the artist's family which, except for their appearance in the Chase Memorial exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum, are unfamiliar to the public. The artist appears in his familiar rôle of portraitist and painter. The still-life, a few small landscapes prove him untrammelled by restrictions of subject matter.

The modern movement in art was only gently lapping the bulwarks of nineteenth century conventionality while Chase matured. Youth still had its finger in the hole in the dyke which kept out the troubled waters; the field of art gave back the happy assurance that all was well and a Victorian quietude and contentment lay over the land. The standards of the day were proudly borne by many a noble champion of the arts; there was no inactivity or lack of enthusiasm in the ranks. But there was no cry of alarm from the outposts, no sign of the advancing hosts without. So the good he found he set out to better. With the materials at hand he wrought a shining suit of mail and led a merry band of young aspirants to fame into the tournament.

One naturally begins at the splendid self-portrait of the artist where the qualities which made him the brilliant, persuasive, and dominant figure that he was, are clearly manifested. One feels the action, reserve force, and intelligence of the man, his tireless enthusiasm, his leadership and kindly helpfulness. These traits are revealed in the firmly modeled head, penetrating glance and assured pose. The same air of distinction pervades all the portraits; perhaps the small head of the artist's wife is the most complete realization of style and character. His color is subdued, yet so modulated as to escape monotony.

when a passage calls for some sharp, bold accent, his palette rises to the occasion and gives clear evidence of his fine color sense.

"Dorothy, Helen, and Bob" is a lovely portrait group, arranged in simple masses of light and dark, and showing three aspects of self-conscious youth. His sitters are at all times at ease, and apparently enjoyed the studio visits, where much lively conversation kept pace with the artist's swift brush. A particular field which Chase made his own, and where some of his most brilliant work is to be seen, is the so-called still-life painting, once considered rather unworthy of acknowledged artists, although it was a branch of painting which flourished in certain schools in other centuries. But the fish, pots, brasses, fruits, and the et cetera of natural objects endowed by nature with fascinating texture of color became hymns of praise under Chase's brush. The sinuosity of the gleaming coil, the iridescence of their myriad scales, these flashing creatures came to life in his canvases, to bewilder us by the amazing beauty which he discovered in them.

"The Belgian Melon," "The Copper Urn," "The Pewter Jug," these pictures are this artist's proclamation of beauty everywhere, even in the most ordinary articles of the kitchen. For quality they are on a par with the best still-life painting of any period, are direct descendants of the Chardin, Snyder, et al. This is just the artist's particular way of saying that the object is secondary in importance to the light, texture, color, form, and quality which he sees in it; that the particular truths which appeal to him are his real gift to posterity. Chase and the many students who owe their right beginnings to his leadership and personal instruction are an important chapter in American art, a calm and quiet before the storm of modernism, a milestone in the development of what is most distinguished and worth-while in painting.

R. F.



Courtesy of the Ferargil Galleries, New York

"Dorothy, Helen and Bob," by William M. Chase

of conditions in the world today. The playwright starts his hero as well-to-do and successful, as many count success. He is in charge of a fashionable congregation, but is not blind to the conditions of suffering around him. His preaching of Christian principles of brotherhood regarding a mine strike causes his dismissal from his church by the vestrymen, who are owners of the mine. His sharing of whatever he possesses with his less fortunate fellow beings and his life of self-sacrifice bring on his dismissal by his fiancée, who longs for luxury and world position.

Daniel's desire to solve the sociological situation carries him into strike arbitration. He is as much misunderstood by the self-seeking and bribe-taking committee of miners (who have betrayed their brother workers) as he is by the greedy mine operators. He is turned out by both sides.

Daniel finally goes out into the highways and byways seeking for those whom he can serve. The derelicts find in him a friend. He has for them no condemnation. He offers them only the highest hope. A pathetic little cripple girl is best able to receive his teachings. Her faith is very great and she is healed for her lameness and walks for the first time in her life.

In the last act, when bantered by the owner of the mine for being impractical and a failure, he says:

What is success? Our civilization says money. But where has that brought us? Only to the elevation of the unfit . . . the merely shrewd and predatory . . . the undervaluation of real achievement . . . to fear and envy, cruelty and satiety. . . All around we see men of wealth who have neither health, nor happiness, nor love, nor respect, nor even the power to enjoy. . . I have an income you wouldn't suggest to your bookkeeper and peace, and health, and friends, and time to read, and think, and dream, and help. Which of us is the rich man?

"The Fool" is not a great play, although it has some very fine moments. James Kirkwood gives an almost perfect performance of the title rôle. Lowell Sherman is equally good in the character of the prodigal son of the mine owner. Sara Sothorn deserves next honors for her playing of the little cripple girl. Miss Pamela Gaythorne as Clare Jewett is a disappointment, but some good character work is done by Geoffrey Stein, Frederick Vogeding, Frank Sylvester and others. Henry Stephenson and Adrienne Morrison both give excellent performances.

Frank Reicher's stage directing is a disappointment. The straining effect in all but about five members of the cast is unfortunate. The scenery and lighting of the play are unworthy both. Mr. Pollock and the Messrs. Selwyn.

Memories Revived  
of "Old Tioli Days"

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 15 (Special Correspondence) Memories of the "Old Tioli Days," fondly spoken of by San Franciscans of 30 years ago, have been revived with the opening of the Rivoli Opera House (formerly the Rialto Theater) by Paul Steindorff and Ferris Hartman—two who helped to make the fame of the old Tioli Opera House.

The Rivoli, as was the Tioli, is devoted to comic opera. Ferris Hartman is connected with the dramatic side of the productions, while Mr. Steindorff is musical director. Together they have assembled a company of really splendid singers and they are aiming to "give the public what it wants." Every member of the audience is invited to cast a vote for his favorite light opera, and the same invitation has been extended to readers of the musical magazines and of the daily papers.

On the opening night, the production was "Victor Herbert's 'The Wizard of the Nile.'" It was excellently sung, and for the most part, well acted. The chorus is a distinct asset, being composed of singers who can dance instead of dancers who cannot sing. Not once during the entire performance was one's musical ear offended.

The Master School of United Arts, New York, announced that Robert Edmond Jones will give a course in theater decoration and stage design, opening Oct. 19.

## AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK  
TOWN HALL, Sun. Aft., Oct. 29, at 3  
Song Recital—LENOBA

## SPARKES

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CARNEGIE HALL, FRIDAY EVENING,  
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VIOLIN RECITAL

ERNA RUBINSTEIN

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LEVITZKI

STEINWAY PIANO

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JORDAN HALL, Wed. Aft., Oct. 25, at 3

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Management Anita Davis Chase

## THEATRICAL

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Geo. M. Cohan's Grand

Pop. Mat. Daily, 50c to \$1.50

"Douglas Fairbanks in Robin Hood"

## Music News and Reviews

Recitals in London by  
Chaliapin and Tetrassini

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 6.—Chaliapin, in

London on a short visit, gave a recital

at the Royal Albert Hall on Sept. 28.

Not much can be said beyond what

has already been said of previous

recitals. He is one of the world's

most famous singers; he is always

impressive. But in the vast Albert

Hall his art shows to less advantage

than in the better-proportioned

Queen's Hall, and one would prefer

hearing him in opera to any number

of concert appearances. When will

there be a chance in England of

having him once more as Boris?

A few days after Chaliapin's recital

another international star sang at the

Royal Albert Hall: Tetrassini this

time. She transfers more readily to

the milieu of the concert room, and

displays her inimitable vocal com-

mand as advantageously there as else-

where. Whereas Chaliapin, with his

great temperament, submerges a song

like a pebble in a river, Tetrassini

calmly wears it like a jewel.

To hear her sing is to feel the un-

changing procession of custom. For

centuries just such scenes have at-

tended the appearances of a favorite

prima donna. The slight delay in

commencing the salves of applause,

the flaming bouquets of flowers, chil-

dren to be kissed, programs to be

signed—who does not know it? Spontane-

aneous, yet like a military operation,

all went well according to plan on

Oct. 1. Tetrassini sang the songs as-

sociated with her name: "Ah, fors e

lui" from "Traviata," "L'Eclat" (Eck-

ert), "Serenade" (Gounod), and many

others, just as she always has done.

But custom cannot stifle the wonder

of her voice; of her unique quality

and compass, and of her perfect vocal

control. To hear her sing "The

Swan," by Saint-Saëns is amazing, for

it is really an instrumental piece.

John Charles Thomas contributed a

number of songs to the program, and

made a popular success, but he has a

tendency to score points by cheap

means, which he should guard against

carefully.

Bratza, the young violinist, supplied

the strongest musical elements in the

afternoon. With his temperament he

will surely go far.

M. M. S.

## Albert Spalding

at Carnegie Hall

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (Special Cor-

respondence) Albert Spalding, the

violinist, gave a Saturday matinee at

Carnegie Hall, presenting Vivaldi's

sonata in D major, edited by Respighi,

Beethoven's sonata in C minor, op.

50, No. 2, and a concerto for violin and

piano in D minor and a group of short

pieces, with André Benoit as his ac-

companied. He put larger tone and

effect in all but about five members

of the cast is unfortunate. The scenery

and lighting of the play are unworthy

both. Mr. Pollock and the Messrs.

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## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

DOMESTIC WOOL  
MARKET A BIT  
LESS ACTIVE

Slower Business Due More to  
Scarcity of Staple Than to  
Lack of Interest

The volume of business in the domestic wool market during the last few days has been fairly large as in recent weeks, although this is not due to any lessening of interest on the part of the mills but rather to the fact that many wool houses have very little wool of desirable descriptions to offer.

Indeed, it is remarkable how restricted is the selection of wools in many houses along Summer Street, Boston. Wherever there are dealers with a desirable selection of wool in stock, there is still good business being done and the experience along Summer Street has been somewhat irregular.

The strength of the market is as pronounced as even in fact, prices are higher than they were a week or 10 days ago, if anything, although there has been no advance in prices worthy of note thus far during the current week.

**Greasy Wools Feature**

Greasy wools have had the call rather than clean wools lately, and wools of this kind have been in more popular demand, reflecting more or less the trend of the goods market, where there has been a decided turn to woolen goods not only of the light weight but also of the more substantial standard lines.

The clothing market on the part of the mills to advance prices would be resisted strenuously by the manufacturing planters but while their opposition is not been hid under a bushel it has not been so pronounced as was thought might be the case, first of all, because the mills have realized the justice of the demand for the mills for more money for the products to cover the increasing cost of the raw materials and, secondly, because the consumption demand has very greatly expanded in the last few weeks, with prospects of even greater purchasing power on the part of the public.

**Domestic Quotations.**

Sales of domestic fine and fine medium wools have been made on the basis, clean, of \$1.25 to \$1.30 for wools of the better type of territories, while strictly fine staple, a very scarce commodity, is worth all of \$1.35, clean basis.

Handloomed, such as is available for the most part today, is quotable at \$1.10 to \$1.25, clean basis, and really choice high grade wool of the combing order might bring on the upper side of \$1.35. Good high three-eighths is quoted at 95 cents, 3/8 clean basis, combing wools, while high quarters are quoted generally at 90 to 95 cents, clean basis, also for combing wools. Good fine clothing wool is ready worth \$1.25, clean basis, and fine medium wools will command \$1.20 if really good.

There is demand for the finer bright wools, and these are in limited supply. Some fine-staple wool has been sold at even 50c in the grease, however. Piled wools are very firm at about 90 to 95c, for good to choice bidders and even up to \$1 for very high-grade specially brushed wool.

Scoured wools and noils have been only moderately active, but are steady in price.

Sales of foreign wool in bond have included a fair weight of fine Australian wools, with good combing 6 1/2 being \$1.04 to \$1.10. There have been sales of Montevideo 5 1/2 at \$1.03 to \$1.04 in grease for wool shrinkage about 10 per cent, 3 1/2 to 5 1/2 and 2 1/2 to 4 1/2 wools. These latter wools have been sold in fairly considerable volume.

**Manufacturing Normal**

The manufacturing position is normal, and the outlook for goods is especially sound. Clothing houses display continued interest despite the high prices and the probably higher ones to come. Spinners and combers report good business, with prices very firm for all qualities.

The situation abroad is contributing, of course, to the strength of the domestic market, because the London cotton sales have continued very strong on the basis of last week's advance if indeed, prices have not slightly risen in London.

The United States has continued to operate steadily in suitable selections of medium to fine crossbred wools as well as matchings and tops in Bradford thus giving additional strength to the market. Yorkshire and the Continent have also been steady buyers, so that despite the generally unfavorable selection at London and with full 75 per cent of offerings of crossbred wools, the market has ruled steadily higher.

**Foreign Markets Strong**

The primary markets, also, are very strong. Australia has shown a further slight rise in prices lately, and everything in the Colonies is very buoyant. Japan still lags in the buying, apparently, while the United States is showing more interest steadily, in everything but the low crossbred types.

England and the Continent are steady buyers here, also. Offerings of wool from the Cape are still at very dear prices, best superfine 12 months' wools being held at \$1.12, clean landed, and in some cases more money is wanted.

In Buenos Aires, offerings are few and of low quality, but Italy is understood to be buying some wool at good prices.

The Government has yet to promulgate final regulations on wool importations, with special reference to the definition of "clean content," "carbonized wools" and the withdrawal of

carpet wools from bond. It is expected that these regulations will be announced soon.

LONDON STOCK  
LIST DULL, BUT  
TONE IS GOOD

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Dealings in securities on the stock exchange here lacked snap again today, but the markets generally displayed stability. In the oil division there was moderate repurchasing. Royal Dutch was 38 1/2, Shell Transport 4 1/2-16, and Mexican Eagle 2 1/2.

Home rails were irregular but sentiment was more confident. Dollar descriptions were quiet and without feature. Argentine rails were soft and neglected.

Glit-edged list, while listless, was steady. French loans were maintained around previous levels. Kaffirs were firm, but operations were professional. Rubbers were quiet, with a tendency to sag.

Sentiment in industrials was cheerful but changes in prices were mixed. Hudson's Bay was 7 15-16.

STEWART-WARNER  
EARNINGS RISE

Large sales of automobiles have been directly reflected in business of the Stewart-Warner Speedometer concern. In nine months of 1922 net profits, after taxes, were \$3,514,078, equivalent to \$7.40 a share on the 479,385 shares of no-par stock. Net earnings of \$1,657,554 in the third quarter and \$1,605,631 in the second quarter were both greater than total earnings of \$1,039,572 in 1921, and \$884,547 more than earnings of \$2,378,638 in 1920.

The dividend has been increased twice this year, from 50 to 75 cents in April and from 75 cents to \$1.00, Oct. 20. The entire \$2,000,000 bond issue, dated March 1, 1921, and maturing March 1, 1926, was redeemed from cash resources at 104 and interest, Sept. 1.

SHOE TRADE SAID  
TO BE GROWING

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 25.—The shoe industry is now on a "wholesale basis," and facing sound growth, says Frank C. Rand, president of the International Shoe Company. He declared dealers could no longer postpone buying, because shelves are cleared of stocks. Consumption by the public domestic varies 10 per cent over a period of years, declares Mr. Rand, who points out that extra shoes purchased in a period of extraordinary prosperity enable the consumer to get along with fewer in time of reaction. Buying is now approaching normal, he said.

Men's tan calf shoes in St. Louis were both greater than last year, with \$5 a year ago, and women's black kid shoes at \$4.60 compared with \$3 last year.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

Hugo Stinnes is said to have bought from a financier named Cypriot a block of Berliner Handelsgesellschaft shares valued at 35,000,000 marks.

Mr. John Jacob Astor is reported associated with John W. Aldrich in the purchase of the London Times stock formerly owned by Lord Northcliffe.

It is said the Allies are in a move to save Germany from bankruptcy, and the Reparations Commission will go to Berlin, Sunday, for a friendly discussion with the German Government.

Chairman Lasker of the United States Shipping Board, announces the establishment of a new passenger line connecting the west coast of the United States with the east coast of South America via the Panama Canal.

The ban against the sale of the securities of the Texas California Oil & Mining Company, placed by the State Department of Public Utilities of Massachusetts, under authority of the State "blue sky" law, has been officially withdrawn.

A report of the American Employment Exchange says that the pay of the help, such as accountants, clerks, and stenographers, is 10 per cent to 20 per cent below that prevailing last year. Because of the comparatively small turnover in farm products, trade conditions in Canada are slightly less buoyant than last year. Farmers hold stock anticipating better prices. Another deterrent is the inability of Canadian manufacturers on account of rail congestion to obtain raw materials from the United States and make deliveries of finished products.

Sir George Paish, the noted British economist, in the United States for the American Manufacturers Exports Association convention, says the entire world is now moving from hand to mouth. Conditions, however, are much better, he believes, than at any time since the slump of 1921. Hidden gold in the United States, he says, halts there. Were it put to work it would tend to relieve the situation.

## WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report  
Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight and Thursday; cooler Thursday; fresh to strong southwest, shifting to west and northwest winds.

Southern New England: Generally fair tonight and Thursday; cooler Thursday; strong southwest, shifting to west and northwest winds.

Northern New England: Cloudy and somewhat warmer tonight, probably rain in Maine; Thursday generally fair, cooler in Vermont and New Hampshire; fresh to strong south, shifting to west winds.

**Weather Outlook**  
The indications are for generally fair weather Wednesday and Thursday in the states east of the Mississippi River, except that light rain or snow is probable Wednesday in northern New York and portions of northern New England. The temperature will rise considerably in the eastern states Wednesday and it will continue above normal in these regions Thursday.

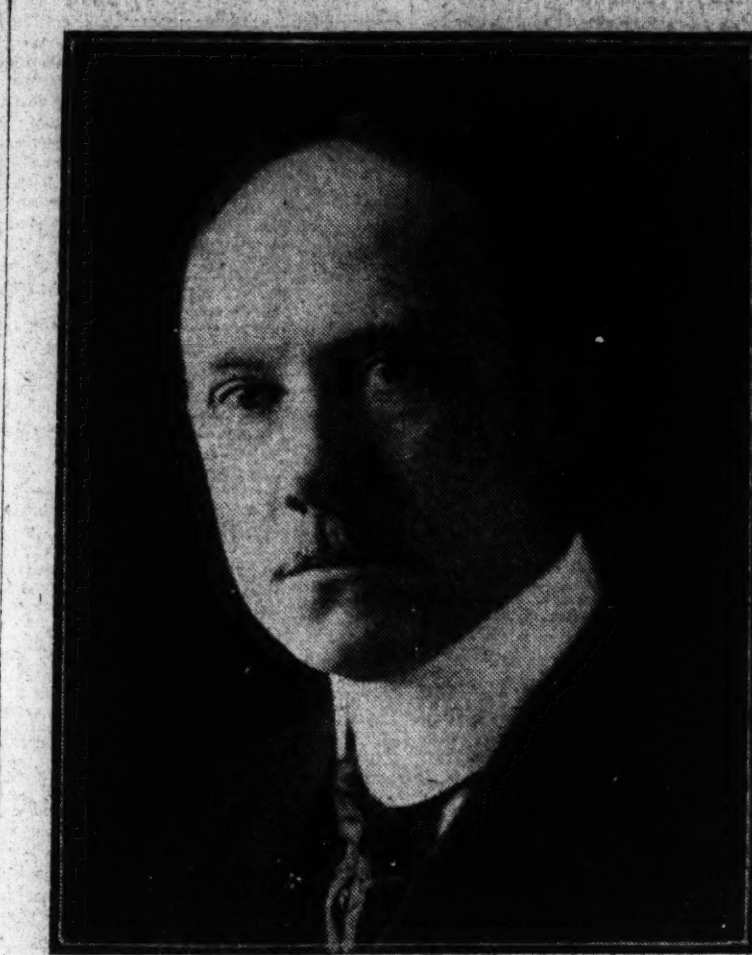
## Official Temperatures

Albany	42	Kansas City	52
Atlantic City	54	Memphis	50
Boston	42	Montreal	32
Buffalo	52	Nantucket	50
Calgary	30	New Orleans	62
Charleston	58	New York	46
Chicago	52	Philadelphia	48
Denver	44	Pittsburgh	48
Des Moines	46	Portland, Me.	34
Eastport	34	Portland, Ore.	58
Galveston	64	San Francisco	50
Hatteras	54	St. Louis	54
Helsinki	48	St. Paul	44
Jacksonville	62	Washington	44

\*Tax exempt.

## ROADS' LOADINGS GREATER

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—The North Western road's loadings in the first three weeks of October display a substantial increase in volume.



Alfred D. Flinn

**E**LECTION of Alfred D. Flinn as director of the Engineering Foundation, which is fostering organized industrial research on a nationwide scale, is announced by Charles F. Rand, chairman of the foundation. Mr. Flinn is the first incumbent of the new post, created by the foundation's governing board, composed of the Four Founder Societies of civil, mining, mechanical and electrical engineers, to meet the expanding activities of the foundation.

Mr. Flinn will retire as chairman of the engineering division of the National Research Council, a position which he has held since October, 1921, but will continue as secretary of the United Engineering Society in order that the foundation may continue intimate relations with the founder societies.

Mr. Flinn has been secretary of this society and of the foundation since January, 1918, and is widely known by engineers throughout the country. Mr. Flinn is a resident of Yonkers, N. Y., and a native of New Berlin, Pa. He was graduated from Worcester Polytechnic Institute in 1903. He has been identified with municipal engineering enterprises in New York and Boston and was formerly a lecturer in Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard University. He has been associated as editor with technical journals and is the author of numerous books and articles on engineering and science. At Worcester he was the Salisbury prize winner.

Mr. Flinn has been connected with the Croton Aqueduct Commission as general inspector on the chief engineer's staff. During 1905-1918 he was division engineer, department engineer and deputy engineer of the Board of Water Supply of the City of New York on construction of Catskill aqueduct and reservoirs. He is a leading figure in engineering movements, including the plan to promote world unity, aid research and more thoroughly organize the profession of engineering in this and other countries. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, National Research Council, American Water Works Association, New England Water Works Association, Boston Society of Civil Engineers and Harvard Engineering Society.

VICTOR AMENDS  
PAPERS FOR ITS  
CAPITAL INCREASE

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 25.—A certificate of amendment to the certificate of incorporation has been filed with the Secretary of State by the Victor Talking Machine Company of Camden, which says that the authorized capital stock has been increased from \$5,500,000 to \$35,500,000.

The stock is divided into 350,000 shares of common stock aggregating \$35,000,000 and 5000 shares of preferred stock amounting to \$500,000.

PACKARD STOCK  
OFF DETROIT LIST

DETROIT, Oct. 25.—The common stock of the Packard Motor Car Company was ordered dropped from the list on the Detroit Stock Exchange today, the board of governors holding that the exchange had not been given sufficient notice in the declaration yesterday of a dividend of 5 per cent, payable to stock of record today.

The suspension, announced as temporary at the opening of the stock exchange today, was made permanent when the company declined to advance the record date to tomorrow.

## UNLISTED SECURITIES

(Quoted by Wilson, Hooker & Co.)

Symbol	Ask	Bid
*Am Gas Corp	86	88
*do pfd	125	128
*Arlington Mills	108	110
*Bates Mfg Co	245	248
*Berkeley Cotton Mfg	242	245
*Boston W & H R pfd	98	100
*Columbia Nat Life Ins	118	120
*Dartmouth Mfg pfd	32	34
*Draper Corp	94	96
*Edmond Mills pfd	98	100
*Fidelity Cap Corp Units	81	85
*Fisk Rubber 1st pfd	58	62
*Fairhaven Mills, com	150	152
*Graton & Knight pfd	55	58
*Great Falls Mfg Co	83	86
*Greenfield Tap & Die pfd	95 1/2	97
*Greylock Mills	225	230
*George Grow Tannery	4	4 1/2
*Heywood Wakefield pfd	105	108
*Hood Rubber pfd	100 1/2	105
*Lawrence Gas Co	112	118
*Library Bureau pfd A	106	108
*Ludlow Mfg Assn	143	146
*Mass Cotton Mills	158	160
*Naushawen Mills	114	119
*Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co	244	248
*Nogahuc Spinning Co	90	93
*Pacific Mills	160	161
*Pepperell Mfg Co	162	166
*Plymouth Cordage	182	185
*Quincy Mill com	248	250
*Regal Shoe pfd	48	50
*Sagamore Mfg com	315	318
*Sharpe Mfg com	120	125
*Union Textile	102	105
*U S Bobbin & Shuttle com	115	119
*do pfd	101 1/2	106
*U S Envelope com	141	146
*do pfd	141	146
*Wadsworth 1st pfd	104	111
*Walter Baker & Co pfd	128	136
*West Boylston Mfg pfd	100	102 1/2
*West Point Mfg	116	125
*Wickwire Spencer Steel pfd	69	75
*Yale & Towne Mfg com	315	325

\*Tax exempt.

## ROADS' LOADINGS GREATER

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—The North Western road's loadings in the first three weeks of October display a substantial increase in volume.

STRIKES CUT  
DEEPLY INTO  
ROAD'S PROFITS

Ontario & Western Seriously  
Handicapped During Best  
Five Months of Year

There is little likelihood of the New York, Ontario & Western Railroad's paying a dividend out of earnings before next year, so seriously have anthracite suspension and the shopmen's strike affected operating results in five months, which for the past 10 years yielded 67 per cent of the average year's operating income. Only unusually heavy traffic throughout the remainder of 1922 will enable a showing of a small surplus, possibly 1 per cent.

At the end of July there was a net deficit after charges of \$104,000. This was wiped out in August and a slight surplus left. September figures are expected to show up as well as August, and each month in the last quarter is expected to show a surplus after charges, with the possible exception of December.

## Year's Results Estimated

If the last four months earn as well as August, they will show a net of \$839,138, compared with \$731,427 for the first eight months, making \$1,560,565 for the year. Normally the last four months earn less than 25 per cent of the year's operating income. Non-operating income will be about \$300,000 less than last year, due to the payment of back interest on bonds last year by coal companies. Fixed charges should be about the same.

With these considerations the year should compare with 1921 as follows:

	1922	1921
Net operating income	\$1,560,565	\$1,397,072
Non-operating income	430,500	748,000
Total income	1,997,065	2,045,072
Fixed charges	1,397,117	1,397,117
Net income	599,951	648,460
Equal on 581,178 shares to 1.02	1.09	

Dividend payment of 2 per cent, as made a year ago this month requires \$1,162,346. The last payment was made out of accumulated surplus after 18 months without any disbursement. In April, 1920, 1 per cent was paid. The directors are little inclined to make another withdrawal from surplus at this time.

## Expenses Cut Down

But for drastic cutting of expenses in August the eight months would have shown quite a deficit. Maintenance was reduced 45 per cent from a year ago, and transportation expenses, despite the strike, were held down to 7.8 per cent above last year. Figures below for eight months indicate that falling revenues were met chiefly by reducing maintenance:

	1922	1921	P.C.
Gross rev.	\$3,621,185	\$3,714,477	1.15
Maintenance	2,500,967	3,762,500	23.5
P.C. of gross	31.22	35.72	
Transp. exps.	\$,687,393	\$,029,089	8.3
P.C. of gross	46.15	41.48	
Operating exps.	\$,658,077	\$,246,786	18.2
P.C. of gross	33.07	24.89	
Net operating inc.	721,427	999,321	27.8

Yet President John B. Kerr says 541 bad orders cars were reported Oct. 1, compared with 557 a year ago and 522 July 1, out of a total of 6700 cars, light and heavy. Last week the road's shops turned out two engines completely overhauled, which were stripped July 1. All colleries along the road are operating, and have adequate car supply. He expects an abnormal fall traffic, but doubts the ability of the road to make up for the business lost between March and September.

OCTOBER HARDWARE  
BUSINESS BETTER

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—Hardware Age in its weekly market summary will say tomorrow:

"From the various hardware market centers comes reports that October is proving a better business month than September. Jobbers' sales are large, and cover a wide variety of merchandise.

"Interest in holiday and winter goods is increasing steadily, and dealers are taking deliveries on such items as snow shovels, sleds and ice picks. Axes and hatchets, all kinds of bolts, nuts, screws, carving sets, game traps and hand tools are in strong demand."

## NEW MEXICO OIL DRILLING

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 25.—The Huasteca Petroleum Company has deposited \$1,500,000 with the National Treasury for a permit to drill in the Juan Felipe oil fields, the newest and richest in the republic. Secretary of Commerce Robles announces.

LIVE STOCK  
TRADING QUIET

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—Little business was transacted in hogs in today's early live stock market here. A few sales of lighter weights were made at \$9.15 to \$9.30, and \$9.40 was bid on choice 240-pound butchers. The market was steady at yesterday's close. Receipts of hogs for the day were 17,000, with 11,941 left over; cattle 14,000, sheep 18,000.

## WE RECOMMEND

W. C. FOSTER 1% cumulative participating Preferred Stock. Participating with the Common up to 10%.

Information upon request.  
**CENTRAL BOND & MORTGAGE COMPANY**  
Capital and Surplus \$750,000  
150 N. 2nd St., 12th Fl.,  
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Write for Circular No. 928

## MALLINSON

We have issued a special circular analyzing the position of the 7% Cumulative Preferred Stock of H. R. Mallinson & Co., Inc.

25 Broad Street, New York  
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO

Members New York Stock Exchange  
Members Chicago Stock Exchange

## MARSHALL &amp; COMPANY

BANKERS  
SEVENTY STATE STREET, BOSTON

WOOLMEN PROTEST  
TARIFF DEFINITION

Say Customs Interpretation of  
"Clothing Wool" Too Liberal

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (Special).—Hearings in the emergency tariff act wool import cases were continued here yesterday before the Board of United States General Appraisers. At hearings held in Boston several weeks ago the importers, including practically every wool merchant in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, claimed that customs appraising officers had placed too liberal an interpretation upon the term "commonly known as clothing wool," as used in the emergency law, thus subjecting hundreds of entries of wool and articles of wool to payment of the additional duty of 45 cents per pound imposed on clothing wool and articles of clothing wool.

At yesterday's hearing the Government, represented by Special Attorney Charles D. Lawrence, introduced evidence to prove that the wool and the articles in question had been properly included within the "clothing wool" category. S. Eror, United States Government examiner, occupied the stand during most of the day. The case was finally submitted at the afternoon session.

## Briefs will be filed by both sides

and a decision rendered within the next several weeks. Experts from Boston and Philadelphia attended the hearings, which were presided over by Judges Sullivan and McClelland of the Customs Board. The experts included Joseph F. Lockett of Boston, H. W. Ackhoff of Chicago, Edward F. Shattuck, E. F. A. Place, Harry Farrell and John F. Strauss of New York.

VOLUME OF  
CANADA'S TRADE  
IS EXPANDING

The volume of Canadian trade is expanding. Exports are increasing with imports stationary. The total for six months ended Sept. 30, 1922, half of the current fiscal year, was \$759,374,880, or \$37,664,156 more than a year ago. The September volume of \$133,252,691 was \$13,567,005 greater than September, 1921.

Domestic exports for six months of 1922 reached \$388,233,298, a gain of \$52,556,165 as compared with the 1921 period. September increase was from \$58,203,182 in 1921 to \$71,592,828.

Six months imports were \$363,915,736 in the current fiscal year, compared with \$278,515,260 in 1921, a decline of \$14,389,514. In September, 1922, imports of \$60,518,410 gained \$512,923 over 1921. The credit position gained \$67,455,671, accompanied by recovery of Canadian exchange to par. The adverse balance of trade a year ago was \$43,200,000; the favorable balance at the end of September, 1922, was \$24,300,000.

## RAILWAY EARNINGS

NORFOLK & WESTERN  
September—1922 1921

Operating revenue	\$7,966,320	\$6,854,024
Net income	674,138	1,901,149
From Jan 1—		
Operating revenue	68,364,080	59,818,466
Net income	15,056,746	1,832,690

UNION PACIFIC  
September—1922 1921

Operating revenue	\$19,397,036	\$21,619,132
Net revenue	4,704,730	7,417,118
Operating income	3,325,281	5,536,557
From Jan 1—		
Operating revenue	\$135,455,656	\$145,049,041
Net revenue	\$1,746,224	\$6,264,129
Operating income	19,879,242	23,521,507

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W. S. Hammons & Co.  
Investment Bonds  
120 Exchange St.,  
Portland, Maine



## COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## PRINCETON WILL INVADE CHICAGO

This Intersectional Game to Feature Western Conference Football Contests on Saturday

WESTERN CONFERENCE STANDING			
	Won	Tied	Lost
Chicago	1	0	0
Iowa	1	0	0
Michigan	1	0	0
Wisconsin	1	0	0
Minnesota	1	0	0
Northwestern	0	1	0
Illinois	0	0	1
Ohio State	0	0	1
Purdue	0	0	1
Indiana	0	0	2

Special from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—Three battles in the race for the football championship of the Intercollegiate Conference are overshadowed by Princeton University invading University of Chicago in an intersectional encounter, the last battle of an eastern eleven against a member of the "Big Ten" under the present conference rules. Two rivals of the circuit, University of Wisconsin and Northwestern University, relax with no date this Saturday, while Indiana University plays a non-conference college.

One of the most unusual battles on the season's calendar is presented by the Tiger-Maroon engagement. Both teams are greatly changed since Chicago defeated Princeton, 9 to 0, in the east and the power of neither is subject to definite calculation. Both teams have made a good showing in games played so far.

Prof. A. A. Stagg could have made a much stronger display but has held back a great deal of reserve in personnel and strategy. The Maroons are winning games by safe margins with simple tactics and liberal use of substitutes. In defeating Purdue University, 12 to 0, Coach Stagg shifted his quarters so rapidly that Princeton scouts must have been bewildered in their attempts to pick out stars against whom to warn the Tigers.

With Capt. H. W. Lewis '23 back in the lineup at tackle, the Chicago wall held impervious to Purdue's attack. As in previous games, Professor Stagg uncovered one or two new stars. F. W. Law '25, fullback, who had never given an account of himself before, did some notable plunging and scored Chicago's touchdown, while F. F. Caruso '25, a substitute halfback, revealed hitherto unsuspected skill at kicking, scoring a field goal and a point after touchdown.

Princeton, too, has been winning easily and bringing out new and dependable workers. It has a good forward pass attack in the making, if the tackles used in the 26-0 score over Maryland last week are to be relied on. Coach W. W. Roper apparently also has developed a good defense for passes. R. B. Dyer '25, the new quarterback, is being looked for with a great deal of interest as a result of his fine showing last week, especially his work in running back punts when he picked well for his interference.

Next in interest to this intersectional fray will be the Conference skirmish when Ohio State University invades University of Minnesota at Minneapolis. The battle should be close, with the Gophers ruling a slight favorite. An unfortunate fumble at the goal line prevented Minnesota from winning a second conference victory last Saturday. It was forced to be content with a 7-0 tie with Northwestern University.

Ohio will do well to discount the Minnesota eleven as a result of this showing, for the Gophers outplayed the Purple all the way through. Coach W. H. Spaulding has a stalwart forward wall and a smashing attack varied with long forward passes. Raymond Eklund '24, end, scored after receiving a 30-yard pass.

Coach J. W. Wilce should take to Minnesota a much better team than he represented the Buckeyes at the Stadium dedication in Columbus. Weakness of the Green line was largely responsible for letting University of Michigan through for a 19-0 score. Coach Wilce is developing a complicated forward pass attack, and it should work better this week after the exposure of its flaws.

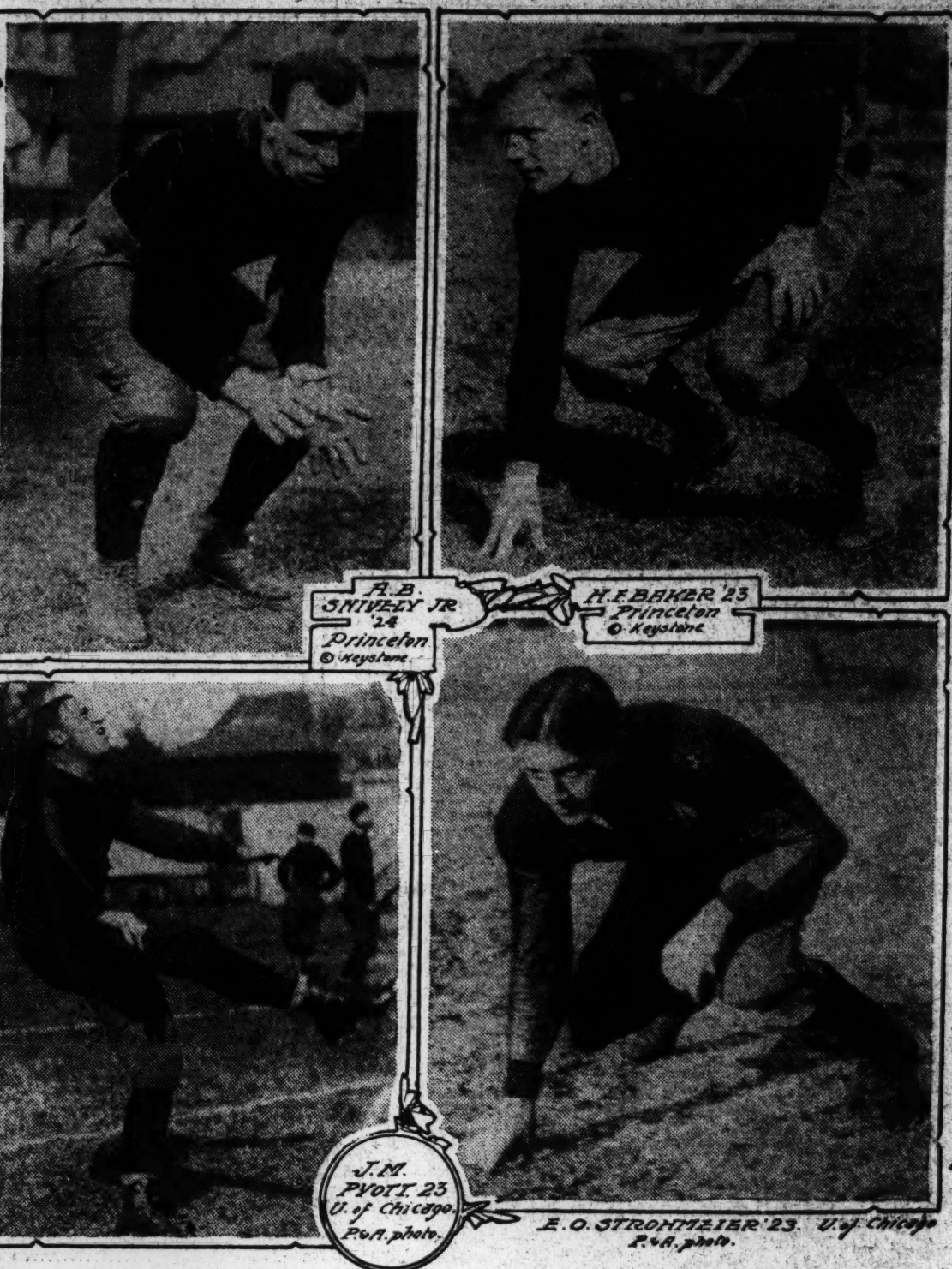
University of Illinois runs up against a fine secondary defense, if it tries many passes against University of Michigan at Ann Arbor this Saturday. The Wolverines revealed surprising strength in their high score over Ohio and had the satisfaction of squaring up previous defeats in the last three years. Coach F. H. Yost either withheld something in the tie with Vanderbilt University of the week previous, or made a sudden improvement in his team. H. G. Kipke '24, halfback, was the individual star of the game, intercepting two Buckeye passes, making two touchdowns and kicking a fine 30-yard field goal.

Coach R. C. Zupke, like Yost, presented an eleven against Iowa vastly different from that overpowered by Little Butler College. The Hawkeyes, conquerors of Yale, went home victors by a score of 8 to 7; but they were outwitted and won by the margin of only a safety. The Illini revealed a new quarterback of ability, R. W. Clark '24, distinguishing himself by fine work returning punts.

Maybe Iowa underestimated Illinois, and if so, it will do well not to do the same with Purdue University. The Hawkeyes are top-heavy favorites for the Iowa City clash, but they are to find the Old Gold and Black a stout defensive team. Purdue made good use of end runs and forward passes against Chicago. Campus followers of the Iowa team will watch for L. C. Parkin '25 at quarterback on the Iowa team. They have not seen him play since he earned glory at New Haven, and last week his play was rather inconspicuous, with Capt. G. C. Locke '23, fullback, leading the attack and scoring the single touchdown.

After two conference defeats, the last by a score of 20 to 0 at the hands of University of Wisconsin, the Indiana University eleven receives Michigan Agricultural College. The Hoosiers held the Badgers at first, but heavy battering wore them down.

## Expected to Star in Big Intersectional Football Game Saturday



Indiana's forward pass defense will meet mending before the Aggies show at Bloomington, as Wisconsin completed eight. Capt. F. M. Hanny '23, fullback and end, was again the Indiana mainstay, plunging, kicking and blocking with ability. The Michigan team, which last week downed University of South Dakota, 7 to 0, is a worthy opponent.

WESTERN CONFERENCE SCORES			
IOWA	OHIO STATE	MINNESOTA	WISCONSIN
61-Knox	0	14-Oberlin	9
6-Yale	0	0-Michigan	19
8-Illinois	7	0-Michigan	19
75-CHICAGO	7	19-MINNESOTA	28
20-Georgia	0	22-No. Dakota	0
15-Northwestern	7	20-Indiana	0
12-Purdue	0	7-Northwestern	7
47-MICHIGAN	7	49-WISCONSIN	7
48-Case	0	41-Carleton	0
0-Vanderbilt	0	30-S. D. State	7
12-Ohio State	0	20-Indiana	0
67-PURDUE	0	81-NORTHWESTERN	7
10-James Millen	0	17-Beloit	0
0-Notre Dame	20	7-Chicago	0
0-Chicago	12	7-Minnesota	7
10-INDIANA	32	31-ILLINOIS	22
0-DePauw	0	7-Butler	10
0-Minnesota	20	7-Iowa	18
0-Wisconsin	20	0	0
0	40	14	18

## TIGERS PREPARE FOR HARD TEST

Chicago Will Start Game Saturday a Decided Favorite

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 25.—The Princeton varsity football squad is making the usual mid-season preparations for its first hard test of 1922, that being the coming battle with the University of Chicago on Saturday. The 9-0-1 defeat of last year at the hands of Chicago is still fresh in the memories of Tiger football men.

Chicago will start the game a decided favorite, football fans at Princeton declare, although the Tiger's green team has kept all corners from its goal line this far this season.

The team's lineup is undecided. J. B. Cleaves '23, fullback, is a certainty. F. K. Pagenkopf '25, who has been off the squad for several weeks, has returned and probably will be in the line-up.

Princeton alumni from New York and Philadelphia will accompany the team to Chicago to attend the National Convention of Alumni, which meets there Friday and Saturday.

President and Mrs. John Grier Hibben, R. C. White, president of the Princeton Club, of New York; Maj. F. C. Landon, chairman of the National Alumni and A. C. Imbrie, vice-chairman, are among those who will attend the game and convention.

The entire lot of 8000 tickets allotted to Tiger followers have been sold.

HAGEN BETTERS PAR GOLF

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 24.—W. C. Hagen, holder of the British open championship, and J. H. Kirkwood, former Australian champion, today defeated Phil O'Connor, North Jersey professional, and John Farrell, Quaker Ridge, 11 up, in a special 36-hole match over the New Jersey Country Club golf course. Hagen in the morning covered the course in one better than par.

## HARVARD'S TRACK PROSPECTS ARE EXCEEDINGLY BRIGHT

Freshman Class Shows Up Best in the Annual Fall Handicap Events—Rowing and Football

There has not been a fall in many years when prospects for strong variety and freshman track teams were as bright at Harvard University as is the case this year. This is particularly true with regard to the freshmen as the Crimson appears to have a remarkably strong and well-balanced squad in its first-year class.

Closing events in the annual fall handicap meet were held yesterday on Soldiers Field and members of the freshman class showed up the best. Considering conditions prevailing, the running of K. M. Rogers '26, a former Phillips Exeter Academy star, when he won the 440-yard dash from scratch in 55s, was the best performance of the day. J. N. Watters '26, also a former Exeter star and captain of this fall, ran well in the mile, taking the event in 4m. 40.4-5s. from scratch.

Combining the track-event points of yesterday with those scored in the field events on the previous day, the freshmen led the other classes. The summary of the track events follows:

100-Yard Dash—Won by G. E. Barker '25 (29.5s.); J. H. Broome '26 (scratch); second, G. W. Lupton '16 (3yds.), third, Time—10-3-5s.  
440-Yard Dash—Won by K. M. Rogers '26 (scratch); S. S. Calens '26 (18yds.); second, Morrison Blake '23 (19yds.), third, Time—55s.  
880-Yard Run—Won by W. S. Smith '23 (50yds.); R. G. Allen '26 (scratch); second, A. F. Jones '25 (10yds.), third, Time—2m. 5s.  
120-Yard Low Hurdles—Won by A. McK. Terhune '23 (5yds.); H. P. Thomas '25 (scratch); second, S. M. Clarke '25 (5yds.), third, Time—1-2-2s.  
One-Mile Run—Won by J. N. Watters '26 (scratch); J. W. Perkins '26 (50yds.); second, B. R. Cutcheon '25 (scratch), third, Time—4m. 40-4-5s.  
Three-Mile Run (Scratch)—Won by J. W. Burke '25; W. L. Chapin Jr. '25, second; A. L. Coburn '24, third, Time—16m. 21-2-5s.

Final heats in the university singles and freshman compromise races which form a part of the program for the annual fall regatta will be held on the Charles River tomorrow afternoon. In the latter event the winners of the preliminary heats yesterday were J. O. Bangs '25, first and J. J. Irwin '11, second, in the first heat and B. J. G. Crooks '25, first and J. P. Whitall '25, second, in the second heat. In the freshman event C. F. Darlington won the first heat and J. D. Leonard the second.

One event was decided yesterday when the freshman water race was run in one heat. C. L. Dane Jr., winning it with H. H. Saxton second. This afternoon the University doubles preliminary heats are scheduled to take place.

Coach R. T. Fisher plans to give the varsity football squad a hard practice this afternoon in preparation for the Dartmouth game Saturday. It will probably be the last hard scrimmaging the first team will put through this week. The varsity team was given a chance to perfect its defense on Dartmouth plays yesterday afternoon when the second team put on some of the Green's formations. Practically all of the Team A players were kept

## COACH BEZDEK FINDS HALFBACK

Kratz Will Be Running Mate to Wilson at Penn State

STATE COLLEGE, Pa., Oct. 24.—One of Hugo Bezdek's big problems concerning the Pennsylvania State varsity football team this fall appears to have been solved. The task of finding a halfback as a running mate to H. E. Wilson '24, the only veteran in the backfield, is apparently solved. A week ago, it was predicted that E. B. Kratz, the 144-pound sophomore, would develop into a dependable halfback, and his work against Middlebury College last Saturday proved that the prediction was too modest. Under Bezdek's coaching, Kratz should develop into one of the star backs of the 1923 gridiron season. He continued his good work in scrimmage against the scrubs tonight. Wilson is one of the most dangerous backs in the east, as other teams will testify, but with Kratz to share the burden, Wilson will be even more of an obstacle to opposing goal lines. M. H. Palm '24, at quarterback, is showing up well, so that three places in the backfield are taken care of. The coaches expect E. V. Singer '24, to fill the fullback position and he has been given every chance to make good. However, there may be a shift this week that will give W. A. J. Shafer '25, Symmons and D. Van H. Peaster '24 a chance on the varsity.

Every effort is now being directed toward a victory over Syracuse at the New York Polo Grounds on Saturday. This game will be the first real test for Penn State, for it will be the first game on a foreign field. Fortunately, the field will be strange to Syracuse also, so that the inexperienced Penn State players will not be at a disadvantage there. The coaches will have only one more night of hard practice and every minute will have to be made to count. The team will leave for New York on Thursday.

## Last of 1922 World's Series Checks Mailed

Sum of \$24,730.97 Distributed to Baseball Players

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—The last of the 1922 world's series checks to ballplayers—those which clubs finished in first place in the American and National leagues, amounting to \$24,730.97, were mailed today from the office of Baseball Commissioner K. M. Landis.

The Detroit club was given 1 cent more than the amount divided between the two national league clubs. Its share was \$12,865.46, which was split into 24 full shares, 21 players receiving \$515.23 each, and three players, Fothergill, Holling and Moore receiving 1 cent less.

The St. Louis Nationals, who were awarded \$6,182.74, divided it into 24 full shares, 23 players and Joseph Sugan, the veteran catcher, receiving \$249 each. The balance was divided between players Bottomly, Bladen and McCarty, who were given \$110 each, and Pitcher Sell, who received \$82.74.

The Pittsburgh club's share was divided into 23 full shares, 10 players receiving \$257.62 each and 13 receiving \$257.61. The balance, almost two shares, was divided equally between Myri Brown, George Ashton and J. Fogarty. Each received \$55.87.

## POCKET BILLIARDS TITLE IS REVIVED

Play for the New England pocket billiards championship, last held in 1912, is to be revived this year. This season also will see a renewal of the three-cushion championship, and 18-2 ball game among the amateurs. It is likely that the week of Nov. 5 will mark the opening at the State Billiard Club, Boston.

Indications point to a good entry including the present champion, Ernest Ingram, who defeated Charles Seaback of Brockton in a challenge match in 1912, and St. Jean of Lowell. The runner-up to E. R. Greenleaf last year in the national, is also entered. Arthur Woods of Central Falls will no doubt be among those present.

## CAPT. BURKE OUT OF DARTMOUTH LINEUP

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 25.—The Dartmouth football team was given another hard workout yesterday afternoon in preparation for its meeting with Harvard, Saturday, when J. L. Cannell '19, head coach, sent the varsity against the scrubs and kept his men at it until after dark. Capt. C. F. Burke '23, who was forced to retire from the game yesterday will probably be out of the lineup for a couple of weeks. His place at right halfback was filled yesterday by N. O. Selgried '23.

Fifteen hundred Dartmouth students will make the trip to Boston on a special train and several hundred men will go down in side-door pullmans and automobiles.

## BILLIARDISTS TIE AT CHICAGO

Special from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—In two games opening the Chicago schedule of the Interstate Three-Cushion Billiard League, Pierre Maupome divided honors with Byron C. Gillette of Buffalo, N. Y. With a sound defense and an excellent stroke, the New York veteran captured the afternoon game yesterday, 50 to 47 in 142 innings, but lost the evening encounter, 50 to 43, in 49 innings. In the second clash, the Mexican forged out in front and led all the way.

LARGER FLYING FIELD PLANNED  
DAYTON, O., Oct. 25.—Announcement that McCook Field, the center of experimental work of the United States Air Service, is to be moved to a larger site east of this city and made the largest flying field in the United States, was made today by F. B. Patterson, with the approval of Secretary of War Weeks.

## Better Basis for Racquets Activity

Massachusetts Body Shows Significant Progressiveness

A new era in local management of squash racquets is promised from yesterday's productive meeting of the Massachusetts Squash Racquets Association in Boston, at which officers were elected and several innovations such as institution of a ranking list for racquets players, were passed upon. A new association constitution also was drawn up, the season's contests listed, and committees named, also, at the time.

Thirty leading players will be classified by a special ranking committee at the end of the season, and it is thought that this item alone will stimulate interest among the players greatly, inasmuch as there will be added incentive to good playing in the fact that the best men are recognized, just as in lawn tennis, on a ranking list.

New plans, under the rewritten constitution, call for government of the body by an executive committee in which each member club is represented by one man.

December 2 and weekly thereafter the team matches of the association will be played; the event will be a round-robin. The state individual title will be played for subsequently.

A new club, the Lincoln Inn Club, composed of Harvard Law School students, has just been admitted and will enter the season's team competition. This makes 15 groups which will compete in all seven of them in Class A and eight in Class B. A change in the rules was voted yesterday as regards penalties covering interference in the play; the penalties were made heavier.

New officers of the association elected last night were: C. C. Peabody of the Union Boat Club, president; Newport Harbor of the Harvard Club, vice-president; C. Bray of the Newton Centre Squash Club, treasurer; W. I. Badger Jr. of the Union Boat Club, secretary.

## GAME GIVES HARVARD GOLF FUND A START

WEST NEWTON, Mass., Oct. 25 over the Brae Burn Country Club course here yesterday, when J. W. Sweetser, national amateur golf champion, came from New Haven and teamed with R. T. Jones Jr., Harvard, in an exhibition to start the Cambridge university fund for a state links; former United States champion J. P. Guilford and F. D. Outmet opposing the college pair but losing at the home hole after being on even terms for the first 17.

All players were in their top form, but a high wind and low temperature were not conducive to the best figures. As it was all for a good cause, the stiff circuit, and the best ball of the winning combination was 75 to their opponents' 77. The college representation was 2 up at the turn but found the opposition of the veterans so strong that the tally was all-square at the thirteenth tee. The decisive hole was won by Jones who got his par 4, his two opponents failing in their puts for a half. The distance superiority of Guilford over the other three, who were fairly evenly matched in this respect, was marked at all times, his tee shots being unfailingly out ahead, and from 15 to 60 yards ahead at that. R. E. Knepper of Belmont was to have played but could not arrange the visit so that a substitution of Guilford resulted.

The attendance at the match was excellent, and it is thought that the paid admissions will give sufficient cash in hand to the committee of the Harvard Golf Association which is acting on the proposed course, to finance the appeals and expenses pertaining to the alumni, who are expected to support the idea of a "Harvard's own" links to the extent of paying for it.

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FAIRWAY FABLES  
N O LONGER, it is predicted, will the golfer unfortunate enough to get too far under a tee-shot allude to his act in terms of "chuffing" or "slyking" for players in golf's aristocratic kingdom have just named such a shot a "Prince of Wales," since the Crown Prince of Britain himself recently executed the thing in such perfect style when "playing himself in" at St. Andrews. When a king or a king's caddy is styled or the like, how many can break up their opponents' attack successfully. In the Clark game they allowed the ball to reach their goal but once, with Kurzman and Athahualpa doing the bulk of the interference. The team is spending all this week developing its passing game in an endeavor to polish up in this department.

The game with Harvard will be followed by a game with the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, N. Y. The Engineers then meet Springfield Y. M. C. A. College at Springfield and then the All-Chinese team and possibly Amherst at Tech field later.

Miss Glenna Collett's score of 87 over The Country Club course at Brookline, Mass., which was reckoned enough of a test to carry the United States men's amateur title, was a creditable performance under any playing conditions and doubly so in face of the high wind and leaf-strewn greens Monday.

## MICHIGAN HAS A BRIGHT OUTLOOK

Coach Farrell Believes He Will Have a Strong Cross-Country Team This Year

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Oct. 25 (Special).—Cross-country prospects at the University of Michigan are bright this year, notwithstanding that Coach S. J. Farrell has lost all but two veterans from the squad which placed fifth in the Western Conference last season. The Michigan warriors last year were one of the biggest disappointments of the season although a plan has been developed this season whereby more interest has been aroused in cross-country at Michigan than ever before.

Cross-country has been adopted by the Michigan intramural department as one of the fall sports and Coach T. M. Sullivan engaged as trainer. Already over 100 men are reporting daily for the intramural run, and it is expected that the number will reach 200 or 300 when the regular gymnasium classes start.

As fast as men show prominence on the intramural squad they are transferred to the varsity or freshman cross-country squads and it is expected that in years to come Michigan will always be supplied with plenty of harriers.

Capt. J. A. Bowen '24 and Ray Arndt '24 are the two veterans who remain from last year's squad. Bowen proved to be one of the best men in the Western Conference last season and should be a valuable man to the squad again this year.

Although graduation claimed G. M. Chute '23, F. L. Penberthy '23, S. L. Standish '22 and E. R. Whittemore '22, Michigan's team should be a better-balanced aggregation than in 1921.

The squad as picked by Coach Farrell for the first dual run of the season is composed of the two veterans, Bowen and Arndt, E. S. Sabell '23, who captained the freshman cross-country team last year, although this is his last year on the campus; H. L. Davis '24, one of the best long distance runners in the middle west and who performed as a top-tail on the Michigan track team last season; J. C. Reister '24, G. A. Reister '23, and J. E. Vandewater '23.

Coach Farrell believes that Michigan stands a better chance in the Western Conference this season because on paper all of the "Big Ten" teams appear to be evenly matched.

Illinois, the winner of the "Big Ten" title last year, has lost four veterans—the same as Michigan; and Coach Farrell believes that his squad will be much stronger than last year's.

Two dual cross-country meets, a triangular race and the Western Conference meet at Purdue completes the intercollegiate contests arranged for the Michigan harriers, while the Harham trophy race for the members of the varsity squad will decide the best runner on the team.

The Michigan cross-country season will open with Michigan meeting the University of Wisconsin at Madison, Oct. 28.

On Nov. 4 the Michigan Agriculture College squad will race over the Michigan course and on Nov. 11 the Wolverines will compete in a triangular run with Ohio State University and the University of Illinois at Columbus, O.

The Harham trophy race will be held Nov. 15 and on Nov. 25 the Michigan squad will participate in the Western Conference meet at Lafayette, Ind.

TORONTO BUILT SQUAD  
TORONTO, Oct. 25.—Announcement is made that the Toronto International League Baseball Club has purchased Frank O'Rourke, infielder from the Boston Red Sox. He played yesterday for the Leafs in 1924.

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## COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

SECOND HALIFAX  
CUP RACE TODAY

Skipper of the Henry Ford  
Agrees to Continue Series  
With the Bluenose

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Oct. 25.—Gloucestermen and Lunenburgers, crews of the racing fishermen Henry Ford and Bluenose, were brought together again today for competition after continued controversy and prepared for the start of their third race in a soaking sou'wester. The wind was moderate and on past performances was considered to favor the Henry Ford's chance for another victory, which would be the second of the series officially and would bring her without further question the international vessels championship.

For the Bluenose conditions were more or less a disappointment, the brisk blow from the northwest winds passed. In light to moderate winds the Henry Ford has shown her going at better boat. The stiffer going at the close of Monday's race, won by the Ford, the Bluenose showed she was at her best.

The start of the race today was set for 11 o'clock. With the rain sweeping in through the harbor entrance, the men on the Ford in sou'westers worked as hard as if they were pulling tacks against an approaching storm, trailing out the ballast put aboard yesterday when they had declared they would abandon racing and the consequent controversy and go fishing. It was with the agreement that this ballast be restored to its previous condition and the racing trim of the vessel be left unaltered that the trustees of the cup under the deed of gift gave assurances that no question would be raised of the technical violation of the rules involved.

H. R. Silver, chairman of the board of trustees, was on the wharf early today to see that the ballast removed was carried out without prejudice to the chances of the Bluenose. It was to him that Capt. Clayton Morrissey of the Henry Ford had to give written statement that his ballast was as before. Except for Mr. Silver the wharf was deserted as the men of the Ford went about their dumping job.

Aboard the Bluenose Capt. Angus Walters held his crew on his lower sails as protection against the soaking rain. This was a luxury of sail equipment, not possessed by the Gloucesterman. Captain Walters was disappointed in the reduced wind. The postponement of yesterday, he believed, had cost him a chance to go out in the blow in which the Bluenose would be at her best.

Capt. Morrissey said he thought the Henry Ford would be able to do as she had done before. While his men were doing the laborers' work he was supervising changes to alter the setting of his staysail, lowering a block, tightening a leech and making it more fit to hold the wind. His main sheet, he remarked, as he looked at the reduced spread, still lacked the length that he would have liked to carry out with him. This was the result of the successive lashings ordered to meet the stipulated sail area.

In the city today a fund was under way to buy for him and for the Henry Ford a new mainsail, the one he was racing with having been made unfit for fishing, according to the skipper. Gloucester, having declared a holiday on the long chance that there would be racing, was out to see the sport, but under the conditions observation from sea and shore was poor.

The decision to race today was made late last night by Captain Morrissey and his crew at a banquet in their honor. This sudden turnabout on the part of the Gloucester men, who had been bending every effort to return to the fishing banks, caused joy throughout the fishing port. The Ford's skipper explained it as a concession to the public demand for another race.

The spectator fleet was considerably reduced today, but a number of local fishing craft prepared to follow the race. Several destroyers and the flagship Rochester were on hand.

## VETERAN ORIOLES

## ATTEND BANQUET

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 25.—Recollections of the famous Oriole baseball team that made history for Baltimore in the early nineties were indulged in yesterday by some of the older fans of the city when J. J. McGraw and Hugh Jennings returned to the scene of their early triumphs. The magnet was the parade featuring Baltimore Week.

The once famous third baseman and shortstop, now part owner and coach, respectively, of the New York world's champions, were given a rousing reception when they took their places at a joint luncheon of the Real Estate Hotel, Rotary and Lion's clubs at the Hotel Rennerd.

ZONING SYSTEM  
TO BE WORKED OUT

HAVERHILL, Mass., Oct. 25.—Following a request of the Municipal Council to investigate the proposition of a zoning system for the city and in the process of procuring information and data, the planning board has invited Arthur C. Canney, city zoning expert, to come to this city and meet the planning board and City Council. Mr. Canney will visit Haverhill this week.

Mr. Canney is the zoning director for the Boston Planning Board and was employed by the town of Brookline as guide to the town manager in compiling data for the preparation of a zoning scheme by the planning board of that place. The planning board has requested the Municipal Council not to grant any additional licenses to maintain garages or gasoline tanks until its recommendations in regard to a zoning system are submitted to the council.

Co-eds Bombard Prof. Stagg  
With Questions on Football

Chicago Mentor Addresses Women of the University for  
the First Time in 30 Years on the Gridiron Sport

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—Football questions were fired at Prof. A. A. Stagg, veteran athletic director at University of Chicago, at a meeting of 200 co-eds filling Ida Noyes Hall Theater on the campus here recently. The queries followed his address, given at the invitation of the Women's Athletic Association, in which he explained the game for feminine Maroon fans and outlined the development of the great gridiron sport since he first played it 38 years ago.

"Good, sensible questions, too, most of them," Coach Stagg commented after escaping. "There are some supposed to be very good football players who could not have given correct answers to some of them, and yet they were things anyone should know."

One of the questioners wanted to know why it is that sometimes after a punt and the ball rolls dead in the field they all gather around but nobody touches it. "That is usually a 'burr,'" Coach Stagg pointed out, "when the man on the receiving side who is supposed to get the ball is surrounded by opposing tacklers and has no chance to get the ball and get away."

"He wants to take no chances of fumbling the ball when so closely guarded," he continued. "The ball belongs to his side anyhow where it lays, but if he touches it and fumbles in attempting to get away, the other side is entitled to recover."

When and what is a safety, another fair questioner wanted to know. Some football players don't know that," said the Maroon mentor. He explained that a safety is made when a player defending his own goal downs the ball behind the line rather than have an opponent get possession and down it. If the defensive player down it, it is a safety and only counts two points for the attackers, while if an offensive player downs it, a touch-down is scored, counting six points.

The defending side, also, does not lose the ball on a safety, as it would on a touch-down, but the ball is brought out to the 20-yard line and scrimmage is resumed.

Who is onside when the ball is kicked and what is an onside kick, was another query. Coach Stagg explained that those players in back of the ball when it is kicked are onside. A kick is an onside kick when it is especially designed that one of the offensive players shall attempt to recover it instead of allowing the opponents to receive it. No offensive player is eligible to recover the ball unless he was onside when the ball was kicked.

Professor Stagg illustrated many of the points by incidents from games, and in his outline of the history of the game used a blackboard for drawings and diagrams.

When I first played the game in 1884," said the Midway director, "I used a spread-out formation, with most of the players on the line. Offensive linemen in those days were allowed to extend their arms to block defensive players, and they always played man against man, center against center, and guard against guard. The method of getting by a man with extended arms was to duck under or to hit his arms away."

"Ends in those days were often stationed far out or in the rear to receive sidewise passes. I introduced one of the first changes in the plays of ends when I gathered a team at the Springfield Y. M. C. A. College. This was in 1890. I drew the end back to make him part of the line."

"Since then a great many changes have been made, including the rule that seven men must be on the line of scrimmage."

When interviewed after the address Professor Stagg recollected that he was 30 years since the women of the University asked him to talk to them about football.

"23, and W. J. Romnes '23, quarterback."

Coach Herron is playing an offensive game this year, as was evidenced in the opening games from the first whistle. The linemen are called upon to pull out for interference and to protect forward passers, an innovation over Coach Stagg's style of play. Herron's system in general is Glen Warner's, under which he played and coached.

**INDIANA HAS NEW COACHING STAFF**

Indications Are That 1922 Will Be a Memorable Year in Football for Hoosiers

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Oct. 24 (Special).—The largest varsity football squad in the history of the Indiana University, a new coaching staff of four varsity and three freshman mentors, and high-pitched enthusiasm on the campus, indicate that 1922 will be a memorable year in football for this university.

The Hoosier backfield is strong, Coach Stagg said. J. P. Herron, head coach, can develop a line that will give his backfield men the necessary support, Indiana will be at the very least a hard foe for the remaining teams on its schedule.

Following the withdrawal of E. O. Stiehm, athletic director and head coach of football here for the past five years, Herron was hired to take his place. He is a former University of Pittsburgh player and was honorably mentioned by Walter Camp at end in 1915 and 1916. He has been assistant coach to C. L. Warner at Pittsburgh for several years.

Assisting Herron are Line Coach C. W. Bolen, All-Conference Ohio State lineman in 1918 and 1917; Leslie Mann, who reported following the close of the National League baseball season in which he participated as a member of the St. Louis Cardinals, and F. L. Murray, All-American halfback at Princeton in 1920, who will coach kicking and assist Mann in drilling the backfield. The three freshman coaches are Thomas Whalen of Notre Dame and Georgetown, a member of the Indianapolis American Association's baseball club, Kenneth Brewer, former Indiana football captain, and Harry Donovan, varsity end last year.

About 60 candidates are practicing on Jordan Field today. A dozen are old varsity men, about as many are the pick of the freshman and the remainder of the squad are green material or second string men from last year's varsity of freshman elevens.

The outstanding star of the team is Capt. F. M. Hanny '23, right end. He is big and fast, is used in running the ends from a punt formation and does the punting for the team. He is a natural leader. On two occasions in the De Pauw game he punted 45 yards and then ran 35 to make the tackle.

For the other end position a hard battle is being waged. The best candidates are W. V. Wichterman '24 and E. J. Eberhardt '24, although R. L. Woodward '25 and H. F. Fries '24 are making a strong bid.

The men who are generally conceded here to be the best at the other line positions are: Center—J. D. Lorhel '23, varsity pivot last year; guards—T. S. Butler '25, a sophomore who is making good after being a high school star; F. M. Cox '23, second-string man last year; tackles—C. B. France '23, mainstay of the left wing; E. W. Clay '24, a regular last year; C. I. Springer '25, whom Herron and Bolen are developing into a lineman. He played fullback on the freshman team last year.

In the backfield the lineup is composed of F. W. Harris '23, fullback; R. R. Raymond '23, and Eugene Thomas '23, halfbacks; and Elmer Wilkins '24, quarterback. With the exception of Harris, all these men were regulars last year. Backfield reserves are C. O. Howard '23, and D. H. Tripp '23, fullbacks; Earl Moomaw '25, and J. O. Sloate '25, halfbacks; and Temple Smith '25, G. W. Landis

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Assisting Herron are Line Coach C. W. Bolen, All-Conference Ohio State lineman in 1918 and 1917; Leslie Mann, who reported following the close of the National League baseball season in which he participated as a member of the St. Louis Cardinals, and F. L. Murray, All-American halfback at Princeton in 1920, who will coach kicking and assist Mann in drilling the backfield. The three freshman coaches are Thomas Whalen of Notre Dame and Georgetown, a member of the Indianapolis American Association's baseball club, Kenneth Brewer, former Indiana football captain, and Harry Donovan, varsity end last year.

About 60 candidates are practicing on Jordan Field today. A dozen are old varsity men, about as many are the pick of the freshman and the remainder of the squad are green material or second string men from last year's varsity of freshman elevens.

The outstanding star of the team is Capt. F. M. Hanny '23, right end. He is big and fast, is used in running the ends from a punt formation and does the punting for the team. He is a natural leader. On two occasions in the De Pauw game he punted 45 yards and then ran 35 to make the tackle.

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The queries followed his address, given at the invitation of the Women's Athletic Association, in which he explained the game for feminine Maroon fans and outlined the development of the great gridiron sport since he first played it 38 years ago.

## SIDELINES

Chicago Mentor Addresses Women of the University for  
the First Time in 30 Years on the Gridiron Sport

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—Football questions were fired at Prof. A. A. Stagg, veteran athletic director at University of Chicago, at a meeting of 200 co-eds filling Ida Noyes Hall Theater on the campus here recently. The queries followed his address, given at the invitation of the Women's Athletic Association, in which he explained the game for feminine Maroon fans and outlined the development of the great gridiron sport since he first played it 38 years ago.

"Good, sensible questions, too, most of them," Coach Stagg commented after escaping. "There are some supposed to be very good football players who could not have given correct answers to some of them, and yet they were things anyone should know."

One of the questioners wanted to know why it is that sometimes after a punt and the ball rolls dead in the field they all gather around but nobody touches it. "That is usually a 'burr,'" Coach Stagg pointed out, "when the man on the receiving side who is supposed to get the ball is surrounded by opposing tacklers and has no chance to get the ball and get away."

"He wants to take no chances of fumbling the ball when so closely guarded," he continued. "The ball belongs to his side anyhow where it lays, but if he touches it and fumbles in attempting to get away, the other side is entitled to recover."

When and what is a safety, another fair questioner wanted to know. Some football players don't know that," said the Maroon mentor. He explained that a safety is made when a player defending his own goal downs the ball behind the line rather than have an opponent get possession and down it. If the defensive player down it, it is a safety and only counts two points for the attackers, while if an offensive player downs it, a touch-down is scored, counting six points.

The defending side, also, does not lose the ball on a safety, as it would on a touch-down, but the ball is brought out to the 20-yard line and scrimmage is resumed.

Who is onside when the ball is kicked and what is an onside kick, was another query. Coach Stagg explained that those players in back of the ball when it is kicked are onside. A kick is an onside kick when it is especially designed that one of the offensive players shall attempt to recover it instead of allowing the opponents to receive it. No offensive player is eligible to recover the ball unless he was onside when the ball was kicked.

Professor Stagg illustrated many of the points by incidents from games, and in his outline of the history of the game used a blackboard for drawings and diagrams.

When I first played the game in 1884," said the Midway director, "I used a spread-out formation, with most of the players on the line. Offensive linemen in those days were allowed to extend their arms to block defensive players, and they always played man against man, center against center, and guard against guard. The method of getting by a man with extended arms was to duck under or to hit his arms away."

"Ends in those days were often stationed far out or in the rear to receive sidewise passes. I introduced one of the first changes in the plays of ends when I gathered a team at the Springfield Y. M. C. A. College. This was in 1890. I drew the end back to make him part of the line."

"Since then a great many changes have been made, including the rule that seven men must be on the line of scrimmage."

When interviewed after the address Professor Stagg recollected that he was 30 years since the women of the University asked him to talk to them about football.

"23, and W. J. Romnes '23, quarterback."

Coach Herron is playing an offensive game this year, as was evidenced in the opening games from the first whistle. The linemen are called upon to pull out for interference and to protect forward passers, an innovation over Coach Stagg's style of play. Herron's system in general is Glen Warner's, under which he played and coached.

**INDIANA HAS NEW COACHING STAFF**

Indications Are That 1922 Will Be a Memorable Year in Football for Hoosiers

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Oct. 24 (Special).—The largest varsity football squad in the history of the Indiana University, a new coaching staff of four varsity and three freshman mentors, and high-pitched enthusiasm on the campus, indicate that 1922 will be a memorable year in football for this university.

The Hoosier backfield is strong, Coach Stagg said. J. P. Herron, head coach, can develop a line that will give his backfield men the necessary support, Indiana will be at the very least a hard foe for the remaining teams on its schedule.

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Football Games Draw  
Many in Mid-West

Demand for Seats Far Outmeasures the Supply

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—(By The Associated Press).—Football in the mid-west rapidly is assuming the proportions of a very successful industry, causing Western Conference officials to scratch their heads in perplexity over the problem of seating between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 persons this season in bleachers designed in the days when football was "just another piece of college foolishness."

Between 1,500,000 and 2,000,000 spectators will get the thrill of "Big Ten" games this season, and judging from experiences in former years, Conference officials believe that from a third to a half that many will be turned away because of lack of accommodations.

Receipts from games in the Conference this season will total in all probability more than \$1,500,000, officials said today, but that much more will be expended in building more seats to increase the attendance.

At Ohio State University, where a new \$1,400,000 stadium seating 65,000

Marshall and Lasker  
Will Meet for Title

New York, Oct. 25

FRANK J. MARSHALL of New York, chess champion of the United States, and Edward Lasker of Chicago, winner of the recent masters' tournament, have signed articles of agreement to play a championship match of 10 games for \$5000. Play is to begin in New York on March 15 next, other games of the series to be staged in Philadelphia, Cleveland, Chicago, and New Orleans. This is the first contest for this title in 18 years.

Persons were dedicated last Saturday, 72,000 persons tried to jam their way into the inclosure. The demand for tickets to the big intersectional clash between Chicago and Princeton here next Saturday was so brisk that all of the seats were sold nearly three weeks before the game. Stagg Field has a seating capacity of only 31,000 even with the erection of temporary bleachers, but more than 100,000 applications, each calling for two or more seats, were received.

Extraordinary crowds have turned out at all of the Conference games thus far this season.

Question of Women  
in Olympics at Issue

Committee Seeks Opinion on Special Events

PARIS, Oct. 24.—Special events for feminine athletes in the Olympic Games of 1924, is the demand from many sides with the result that the International Olympic Committee is collecting a full stock of opinion and data on letting women join with the men in track and field events.

The French Union of the National Athletic Federation wants to give the women a chance to take part. All France feels sure that French girls will be victorious in the long-distance races. Two of them, Lucille Brard and Theresa Lenoir, have run 1000 meters in 3m. 12s., and eight other young women of the Republic have consistently gone the distance under 3m. 20s. No woman in any other country has been able to make the run in less than 3m. and 20s. To farm labor, so common to the French peasant girls, is due, in the opinion of Mme. Millat, president of the French Feminine Federation, their difficulty in competing successfully in the sprints with the girls of the United States, Great Britain and Czechoslovakia.

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## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## The Art of Writing Stories

By H. M. TOMLINSON

I HAVE noticed that nothing increases a journalist's respect for his work so much as seeing it essayed by a confident amateur. The daily round of the journalist is so swift a foreordained process, that the ease with which he disposes of its problems depresses him with the suspicion that what he has to do is as simple as mixing food for chickens. In fact, he has been known to call it that. He can do this work well and easily even when half-asleep; and with this fact he bears in mind another certainty—that he is, nevertheless, no genius. But he is all right again as soon as he watches an amateur at the work, for he observes that, after all, there is something catchy in it. He must be cleverer than he thought; and to have reason to suppose that one is cleverer than one thought is an exhilarating discovery for any worker to make; and even a journalist may be a shy and modest man.

Yes, journalism may be called the abiding hope for those who fear failure in other aims. Other professions are so exacting in their standards—it is demanded that an architect, whether or not he can in reality plan and superintend the erection of a railway terminus station—and a hesitating answer from a tyro would be as fatal as the station might be if he attempted to build it; and so all those whose ambitions are ardent but vague turn to the art of writing as a generous portal open to those who cannot build houses, or make music, understand the methods of natural science, paint pictures, navigate a ship, or raise corn and beef.

## Our Ability to Write Short Stories

We can all, for example, write short stories. We know it. Yet sometimes there is a slight difficulty in persuading other folk, especially editors, of our gift. For, sure as we may be of our ability, of which we have proof in the warmth of our aspiration, we have occasionally noticed, not without disappointment, that though our story, as a disembodied notion, may seem equal to anything done by Maupassant or Tchekhov, yet it appears less bright as soon as it is written. What has gone out of it we cannot guess. In its purely spectral state its brightness fascinated us; in typescript it has no light at all. And in effect that is what editors tell us, with their complaints, if we have inclosed stamps to induce their good manners. For people like ourselves, therefore, convinced that short-story writing is less dependent on experience, to say nothing of any gift, than architecture, Messrs. Macmillan have published "A Manual of the Short Story Art," by Mr. Glenn Clark.

I have examined Mr. Clark's book with suspiciously eager attention. It tells me that "the protoplasm of all writing is the picture." Though I had some trouble over visualizing protoplasm, yet the truth is clear enough. If we wish to write stories we must, first of all, see things clearly, and then we must be able to image them. So much, it is true, we had dimly realized. From this I passed on to the first lesson in this book, which is to be found on page 5. That page is almost pure white, but in its center, in clear type, are the words: "Old Uncle John sat in his comfortable armchair before the fire."

The next page bluntly asked me: "Did you get a picture?" The answer is: I did not. Whose Uncle John? What sort of a fireplace, or chair? The difficulty is, perhaps, that Mr. Clark's uncle is unknown to me. I have uncles of my own somewhere, but each refuses to come and sit in that chair, as a substitute for Mr. Clark's relative. What, indeed, the author of the manual is asking for is trouble: a feat of the imagination. It is useless to tell us to think of this Uncle John, unless he is worth thinking about. If he is not worth it, then we cannot do it. And if he is worth it, then the problem is still harder: we do not know his worth. Mr. Clark, perhaps guessing our difficulty, quotes the advice of Flaubert to Maupassant; advice which even one who wished to do no more than imitate a common business letter might regard with awe and attention:

Everything which one desires to express must be looked at from every point of view, and during a sufficiently long time to discover in it some aspect which no one has as yet seen or described. In everything there is still some spot unexplored, because we are accustomed to see our eyes with the recollection of what others before us have thought on the subject which we contemplate. The smallest speech is something new, known. Find it. To describe a fire that flames, and a tree on the plain, look, keep looking, at that fire and that tree until in your eyes they have lost all resemblance to any other tree or any other fire.

Now, at a first reading, advice like that has the brilliance of a sudden illumination after darkness. We do not get its full implication, of course, at a first reading. The light, maybe, is too dazzling. So we go over it again. The catch in it then begins to show itself. It was advice given, not by Mr. Clark, but by Flaubert; and it was given, not to us, but to Maupassant. When we regard this instruction more narrowly we discover, too, with a little perturbation, that it is necessary for us to find something in an object that was unknown to anybody till we saw it there. And we must look at the object till the unknown is revealed. We must see the flames of the fire as like no other flames, and the tree as like no other tree. It is time for us to ask: How long must we continue to gaze? Must it be until we have eyes like Maupassant's?

## The Quality of Our Vision

I think that is, indeed, our vital difficulty in this business of story writing. It is not in the fire or the tree, for we see them as plainly as select and gifted men like Flaubert, Kipling, Tchekhov, Stevenson, and Con-

rad. But to us it is merely a tree, or a fire, and though we stared at them till the fire was burnt out, and the tree had cast its leaves, our eyes would be unchanged. The tree or the fire or even a sublime sunrise cannot change the eyes of the simple observer into the kind of sight with which Thomas Hardy observed Egdon Heath.

Nay, I suspect a still graver but more subtle difficulty beyond the initial one of sight. When we look at Egdon Heath as it appears in the first chapter of the "Return of the

Native," we recognize it at once, and more than that, the scene conveys a profound significance. We are at once sympathetic. This can only mean, I suppose, that somewhere in our lives we have taken from some wild and darkling landscape such as Egdon, yet all unconsciously, just the signs which Egdon gave to Hardy; but, until that writer's mind rendered their significance, we were unaware of our own knowledge. The task of the writer, then, is to give significance to what is common experience and common knowledge.

## A Study of the Printing Art



Aureum opus regalium privilegiorum civitatis et regni Valentie cum historia crifianfissi mi Regis Jacobi ipsius primi auctoritatis

Reproduced from "Printing Types," by Daniel Berkeley Updike (Harvard University Press)

The Title-Page of Aureum Opus: Diego de Gumiel, Valencia, 1515

**Printing Types: Their History, Forms and Use; a Study in Survivals**

By Daniel Berkeley Updike. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1922. Pp. 220. \$15.00.

engaged in a profession rather than a trade, will include these volumes with his Claudin, his Fourdier, his Berger, and his DeVinne. Unfortunately the work is too erudite and the volumes too expensive to reach more than a limited audience, which is particularly to be regretted because of the crying need of education not only of the "rank and file of printers," which Mr. Updike states in his Intro-

duction he strives to reach, but even more on the part of readers and purchasers of books, who, after all, create the demand and establish the quality of the printer's product.

The author has approached his subject from the standpoint of types rather than typographers. "Typography," he says, "is closely allied to the fine arts, and types have always reflected the taste or feeling of their time." Throughout his extended and illuminating discussions runs a chronological history of printing, together with excellent pen pictures of the master-printers, letter-cutters, and type-founders; but, true to his text, the history and the biographies are subordinated, and are made use of to explain the types, instead of using the types to make more vivid the personalities and the history of the art itself. With scholarly precision and mastery of detail, Mr. Updike devotes his at-

tention to the cutting and casting of types in relation to their design; to a technical exposition of a font of type and its case; to a discussion of the Latin alphabet and its development up to the invention of printing; to studies of fifteenth century types in Germany, Italy, France, Holland, Belgium, Spain, and England; to the later types of France, Germany, Italy, Spain, England, and the Netherlands covering the sixteenth to the nineteenth centuries; with special chapters on the types used in the American Colonies, English and American revivals, and, finally, to a discussion of industrial conditions of the past and their relation to the printer's problem of today.

The comments on William Morris will, perhaps, shock those who have looked upon the Master of Kelmscott as holding a position on the pinnacle of printing as an art, but it is a sane presentation of the present estimate of Morris' work, made by those who are able from their own studies to draw conclusions. The chapter on Spanish types includes much data which is new even to students of typography; the author's enthusiasm over French eighteenth century examples reveals where his personal preferences lie. Mr. Updike has been indefatigable in gathering his material, and has used skill and understanding in his elimination as well as in his selection. For the first time, it has been made possible for the student of typography to find in a single work the basic ideals which have affected the designing and cutting of types since the days of Gutenberg, not only explained in the text but illustrated by an extraordinary collection of plates.

Without detracting in the slightest from the unquestioned value of this work, which is definitive and covers the subject of printing types so well that the volumes must always be considered as standard, we felt impelled to return to a brief discussion of the text as quoted above on which the treatise is based. Do types in themselves really "reflect the taste or feeling of their time"? Is it not rather the types and the use made of them by the sturdy figures of their period? To take a single example, Mr. Updike devotes considerable attention to the humanistic lettering, carefully tracing its historic evolution. Surely the types based on this do not alone qualify as a definition in design, to be understood in design, to be sure, they reflect the contemporary architectural taste, but can we fully understand their significance without knowing that in their use they stand as a monument to the courage of the people in fighting against political and clerical opposition? The great humanistic movement, headed by Petrarch, which was the forerunner and the essence of the Renaissance, released the classics from the proscription of the church and created a demand for reading on the part of the people. The invention of printing was opposed by such patrons of the art as Lorenzo de' Medici and the Urbino, who feared, through the popularization of books, to lose their prestige as manuscript collectors, and, through placing learning in the hands of the people, to run the risk of undermining their political power. Those marvelous, humanistic, manuscript volumes in the Laurentian Library at Florence must always stand as remarkable evidence of the work of these obstructionists to the art of printing, for in their efforts to kill the new invention by showing how poorly it compared with the work of the scribes, they developed the humanistic lettering to the highest point the art of lettering ever attained. Fortunately for later centuries, the master printers of the period accepted the challenge, and were equal to the task.

WILLIAM DANA ORCUTT.

## What the World Reads

HERBERT EULENBERG will follow Gustav Frenssen as German lecturer in the United States. Herr Eulenberg will read from his own works while on a tour that will last for two months and cover all the larger cities.

Louis Verneuil, the dramatist of the boulevard, has been made director of the Théâtre Antoine in Paris. One of the novellists for his first season will be Frank Wedekind's "Earth Spirit."

A society has been formed in Wittenberg for the production, every two years, of plays dealing with the life of Martin Luther. The first performance was held on September 21, the four hundredth anniversary of the birth of Luther's translation of the Bible. The play was written by August Sievers, a pastor in Wittenberg, and entitled "I Am and Remain."

It cannot be said that Auguste Dupont is unknown to the French reading public. Some time ago he published under the title of "Partances" a number of poems which were couched by the French Academy. He is also the author of the "Pêcheurs Bretons." Now he brings out a novel entitled "L'Amigé" (Paris: Ferenczi) which Jean Blaise, a competent critic, regards as one of the high water marks of the season in the way of novels. It may be, though its psychological realism is somewhat enough. The preface to the novel is written by Charles Goffe. Of charm there is not a little; nor is human nature left undelineated. But it requires genius to make much of a theme such as it possesses.

With biographies of great men flooding the world, it is a pleasure to note that Jean Aubry has written the biography of a small man—small in fame, though great in genius—of the painter Eugène Boudin, born at Honfleur in 1824. Claude Monet said of him: "If I am a painter, I owe it to Boudin." Boudin was an intimate friend of Courbet, of Baudelaire, of J.K. Gaudin; he was given substantial help by Courbet, and Whistler, and Corot. He was one of the direct precursors of modern impressionism. Pisarro and Lebourg are unthinkable

without his influence. Jean Aubry has assembled all the facts bearing on his eventful career.

But little attention has been paid thus far to the contention, on the part of various Germans in Strasbourg, that the university had fallen from the high position it enjoyed in 1914 to the low plane on which Napoleon left it a century ago. Now, however, Benedetto Croce is quoted on the subject as follows: "France is denationalizing the young Alsatiens. I shall not recommend Strasbourg, to any more of my young Italian friends or students."

Next to Kossuth, there is no Hungarian whose memory is more highly cherished than that of Petöfi. Born Dec. 31, 1822, at Hungary, without regard to class or culture, he prepared to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of this truly great writer. He published his first book in 1844, when he was 22 years old. In the short span of five years, he won fame by his writings. His lyrics, odes, chansons, political tracts, and journalistic pamphlets all bear the unmistakable signs of genius. Having derived his inspiration from the French Revolution, he remained a democrat in everything he said, did, or wrote. His works have been translated into English, German, Italian, French, and some of the minor languages.

Japan shows no inclination to deviate from her established custom with regard to the sale of books: A Japanese bookseller prefers to keep a book for 20 years rather than sell it at a bad bargain. This accounts for the second-hand book stores in such a city as Tokyo, where they are more numerous than in Paris. The Japanese are at present more interested in foreign books than any other nation. Of these foreign books, 90 per cent are English, while the remainder are nearly all French and German.

Francis Jammes, probably as well known a poet as any writing in the French language today, was asked by Léon Bérard, Minister of Education, on the 4th of last August, to become a Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur. He replied: "I thank you, and I decline."

It is said in initiated circles that the reason for his remarkable action is as follows: His name was brought up for the red ribbon several years ago, and then quite suddenly investigated. This is alleged to have offended him, and to have evoked from him the statement at the time that he would not accept the offer of any distinction.

When the late Prof. Oscar Montelius passed away, he left the manuscript of a work on pre-classic Greece. The Stockholm Academy of Science has appropriated 25,000 Swedish crowns to be used in the publication of this posthumous work. It is a significant sum of money to be expended by a country with a population equal only to that of Greater New York, and on a work dealing with the stone and bronze ages of a country that is as troubled as modern Greece.

Koloman Lambrecht and Stefan Varré have published in the Hungarian language, a collection of anecdotes from the lives of writers, natural scientists and artists. The book is entitled "Corpus Hungaricum Anecdotorum et Raritarum." One anecdote runs as follows: When Ferdinand de Lesseps was made a member of the French Academy, a lady remarked to Anatole France at a gathering in Munkacsy's Paris Salon: "Why M. de Lesseps never wrote anything?" Anatole France replied: "It is enough, Madame, that he underwrote the stocks for the Suez Canal." Anatole France was himself later made a member of the academy to succeed the same Ferdinand de Lesseps.

If anyone wishes to know anything about Croatian literature, he should apply to Branko Vodnik, recently appointed full professor of Yugoslavian literature at the University of Zagreb (Agram). Dr. Vodnik has already published a number of books on the literature of Croatia.

Marshal Haig, it is said, will have his notes on the war, 1914-1918, published. It is alleged that he is not publishing them himself, so as to evade the responsibility attached to the overthrowing of great reputations. ALLEN WILSON PORTERFIELD.

## Contemporary American Novelists

By Carl Van Doren.

New York: The Macmillan Company.

So short a time ago the American novel was being furiously accused of being homely. Now, not only has homeliness been flung aside, but the sins and the peccadilloes and all the nuances between, which were neglected or abjured by the novelists of the past, are being displayed at all costs in the most conspicuous setting; to be forcibly dragged in, as if the conviction obtained that the novel which did not take us slumming among high or low, gay or grim, could not be accepted as a cross-section of human living. We have become better artists in language as in plot, and simultaneously have turned up a motley of hitherto unspoken things to let our characters talk about and do.

## The Modern Trend

Of this problem, and its probable effect upon the development and future of the American novel, Dr. Van Doren makes nothing directly in his book about contemporary American novelists, but more than once slantingly acknowledges its existence, as when he says, "It is true that Mr. Dreiser's plain speaking on a variety of topics, euphemized by earlier American realists, has about it some look of conscious intention. And then he relegates Dreiser back to the 'large dubitancy' which 'colors all his reflections.'"

The introductory chapter, "Old Style," gives account of the immediate forbears of the twentieth century American novel. It reviews the cult of Local Color, beginning with Bret Harte; the bad boy type, the self-made man type, the New England conscience type. In passing from this school to the Romantic, the author rather disconcertingly drops Mrs. Deland by the way, as not rightly belonging to either, and ranks the chronicles of Dr. Lavendar and his neighbors with local color work.

Under the Romance head are noted the historical novelists, the nature novelists, the novelists of the frontier, all the way down to Irving Bacheller, whose novel about Franklin came a minute too late for mention.

## The Writer's Despair

It is at this point that Dr. Van Doren has the appearance of throwing up his hands. What is to be done, he says in effect, with this "welter of novels which make tumult in the world." Gene Stratton Porter and Harold Bell Wright seem to be the prime movers of his dismay, and, in

## The American Novel and Its Makers

a sense, his retreat. For here he betakes himself to single sketches of 10 selected novelists and, arranging them under the head of Argument and Fire under the head of Art, he enters upon the serious work of his book.

Nowhere else that we know can a general knowledge of American novelists and their work, and a measurably accurate balancing of their relative importance be so quickly acquired as in this study, especially if it is read as it should be, in acquaintance with the author's book of a year ago, on the American novel, to which it is frankly supplementary. Taken together, the two provide a sort of dual textbook of effect of data and placing; yet both are eminently readable, and that, consequently, because of the imagination which clothes the delicate framework of facts, and the sure handed criticism of the separate studies. The bland, dispassionate style carries us along on a smooth, full current, and there is an unflagging freshness of phrase and comparison.

Throughout passages of intrinsic value occur, worthy of standing alone. Not the best of these, but one of the most entertaining, is the sentence which begins the sketch of Winston Churchill. "The tidal wave of historical romance which toward the end of the past century attacked this coast and broke so far inland as to inundate the entire continent, swept Winston Churchill to a substantial peak of popularity to which he has since clung, with little apparent loss, by the exercise of methods somewhat but not greatly less romantic than those which first lifted him above the flood."

## The Contribution of Mr. Churchill

What a chance for Max Beerbohm! And as the critic seems to be a bit put to it to find some way in which Mr. Churchill has served his generation, although granting him a considerable number of gifts and an unquestioned moral earnestness, he might take this picture of his own drawing as an evidence that Mr. Churchill has at least been the means of adding to our gaiety. Now, probably no reviewer with a second foot out of the ark could get excited in defense of Winston Churchill, who is, moreover, scarcely able to hold his own; but there is so much studied patronage, almost disdain, in this sketch, as to make the reader wonder why Mr. Churchill was made one of the elect at all.

In the concluding portion of the book—"New Style"—Dr. Van Doren brings Henry B. Fuller under consideration which he has rarely obtained. The Yiddish writers, with Abraham Cohan in the forefront, are awarded a fair meed of recognition;

## Tzechoslovakia Today

The Czecho-Slovak Republic, A Survey of its History and Geography, its Political and Cultural Organizations, and its Economic Resources

By J. Clair and F. Pokorny. With maps and illustrations. London: Fisher Unwin, 9/- net.

President Masaryk, and is a graduate of City College, New York. He thus combines the most intimate knowledge possible of Tzechoslovakian affairs with a capacity for viewing them from a Western as well as a Central European standpoint. He has availed himself of the President's own writings on the history of the Tzech and Slav peoples; and on the services of experts upon every subject dealt with in the book. For instance, the section dealing with music is from the pen of Mrs. Rosa Newmarch.

The book is far more than a handbook to the new State; it is a miniature encyclopedia of information, useful alike to the student of politics or to the traveler in Central Europe. The first part consists of a careful description of the history, geography, and political organization of Tzechoslovakia, with notes on her natural sciences, arts, and system of education. The second part is an extremely well arranged and comprehensive survey of the economic resources of Tzechoslovakia, with notes on her natural sciences, arts, and system of education. The second part is an extremely well arranged and comprehensive survey of the economic resources of Tzechoslovakia, with notes on her natural sciences, arts, and system of education.

## Mach Propaganda Disproved

The appearance of such a work is most opportune, the official data it contains forming a complete and decisive repudiation of the statements to the detriment of Tzechoslovakia, circulated by the Magyarophile societies, whose propaganda has been so much in evidence lately. The chief contention of this propaganda has been that the State contains a large proportion of unwilling subject races, a contention destroyed by the statistics of population here given.

Turning to the information presented in the book, there is so much of interest that selection is difficult. Perhaps the most striking feature of the democratic basis of the Republic lies in its Land Reform Act, by which the State has power to expropriate large estates, and to divide and allot them to tenants of its own choice. "The large estates belonging to citizens of former enemy states or to the former Imperial family will be taken over by the State without any compensation, as far as this does not interfere with any special provisions in the Peace Treaties. As regards other estates, compensation will be paid according to the average value of the landed property in 1913-15."

The statistics dealing with trade between Tzechoslovakia and the United States are of considerable interest. In 1921 the latter supplied Tzechoslovakia with more goods than any

other country except Germany, the amount being 3,700,000 metric quintals (10 quintals are approximately equal to one ton). The various goods forming this total are not specified, but in the first half of 1920 Tzechoslovakia imported 15,453 metric tons of raw cotton from the United States.

As regards exports, the principal commodities shipped to the States were sugar (2943 tons in 1920), and hops (6376 hundredweight in 1920). Dealing with the commercial relations between the two countries, the authors say: "No commercial agreement has yet been concluded between the Tzechoslovak Republic and the United States of America. During the period immediately following the establishment of the Republic, when it was still exhausted through the effects of the war, the imports from the United States exceeded the exports to that country. It was from the United States that Tzechoslovakia derived its chief supplies of foodstuffs, which were imported as the result of a special government credit grant of about \$45,000,000, and of fats, for which there was also a credit grant of about \$14,000,000. Since 1920, however, it is obvious from statistical data that Tzechoslovakia has been exporting more to the United States than vice versa. Thus in 1920 the value of goods exported to the United States was \$10,154,627, while the value of those imported from the United States was \$7,077,048, the balance in favor of Tzechoslovakia amounting to \$3,077,579. In the first quarter of 1921 the value of Tzechoslovak exports to the New York area was \$1,569,230, while the imports from the same area were valued at \$712,378, the credit balance in this case being therefore \$1,156,852. This statement is illustrated by a photograph of an American railway car, but in France."

In conclusion, this book may safely be recommended to all those interested, intellectually or commercially, in the conditions of Central Europe. Now comes John Drew's volume of reminiscence, done with a preface by Booth Tarkington and containing reference to plays from "Cool as a Cucumber" to Mr. Maugham's "The Circle," and players from Joseph Jefferson and Ada Rehan to Billie Burke and the Barrymores. Well may Mr. Tarkington say: "His memoirs may properly be greeted, in fact, as we should greet a birthday speech at the banquet we are too numerous to make for him; that is with cheers as he arises to address us."

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## The American Novel and Its Makers

and under the title, "The Revolt From the Village," the Spoon Rivers and Country Towns and Main Streets are allowed to set up their standards, in due and appalling contrast to the seemingly Tivertons and old Chesters and Friendship Villages of an outdated time.

The book closes on a note of high encouragement. Out of the "welter" and despite a certain air of tentativeness which pervades many of its utterances, we emerge with this: "No matter what a flood of angry truth 'Spoon River Anthology' let in, beauty survives. Many waters cannot quench beauty."

## Steeped in the South Seas

ATOLLS OF THE SUN. From a new translation by Frederick O'Brien. New York: The Century Co., 25.

his writings continue excellent. Who else but this author would have gone wandering about with Rupert Brooke, uncovering door panels painted by Paul Gauguin? He describes schooners slating up the breeze, beneath skies gone green with tropic dawn, native divers fumbling for pearls fathoms below the surface, steep-aided peak and ravine that Stevenson knew, trade and traders, and so on, and so on till the reader is steeped in the South Seas.

It is a relief, too, to have them without the brutalities of Jack London or the beachcombers of John Russell. Not that Mr. O'Brien lacks in narrative quality; short stories, none the less strange because they are true, dot his pages; little things that others might have polished and polished he tossed off in an instant. Indeed, the easiness of speech is one of the secrets of O'Brien's success; his chapters fairly slip off his tongue, here is no trace of labor, no even-ceptible straining and struggling for effect.

This time it is the Paumotu, "The Dangerous Archipelago," a nest of coral-barred atolls, to which the author turns. His craft is a French trading schooner, his captain a gay Gascon, and his companions a fine mixture of Polynesian traders, and these isles, "Atolls of the Sun," are little less interesting than the Marquesas. "Coco palms and coconuts, pearl and copra, O'Brien has put them all in, together with a gallery of native portraits, such as has graced few pages but his own. Mapuhi, a stalwart sovereign, a master boat steerer, a man among men, is a personage of quite unimpaired interest outside of Jack London's tales, and many an other quickly-drawn portrait is as agreeably strange to western eyes.

Somehow Mr. O'Brien knows the knack of setting forth such things. The book is not only full of scenery and stories, half told the most of them, but it contains characters, native or not, that are living and moving human beings. Few enough volumes of the sort do.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## Clovernook—A Cary Pilgrimage

ON A perfect morning in mid-September, we ventured forth on foot in true pilgrim fashion. The hills and valleys lay gleaming in the early sunshine, all beautiful and still. Neither the meadows nor the woodlands had yet lost any of their summer freshness, though the corn was fast ripening in the fertile bottom fields, and the autumn flowers were blooming gayly on the roadsides.

With a roughly sketched map to guide us, we pursued our way through these delightful scenes toward Clovernook, our county's chief literary shrine. Now and then we paused to admire a patch of gay morning glories in the corn, a clump of mammoth goldenrod, or a border of wild artichokes. Sometimes we rested beneath a giant elm or willow. At last we reached the ancient flour mill on the headwaters of Mill Creek, passed the old covered bridge, and found ourselves on Hamilton Pike. Following this through the village of Mt. Healthy we came upon our destination, the old Cary homestead.

Before us lay the quarter section of Ohio farm land that Robert Cary had purchased for his home more than a century ago. Time had wrought many changes with the tract. Where once stood the house that he built for his bride in 1814 was only a magnificent growth of wild grapevine clambering over an old tree. Yet in fancy we saw the "old brown homestead" which sheltered the Cary family for eighteen happy years, and which appeared so frequently in the poems of the gifted daughters.

Though "brown and low," the house which Robert Cary built was really a pretentious home in its day, for few of the neighbors boasted more than a log cabin at the time. It was a frame house, a story and a half in height, and unpainted. It faced the west, looking out over a narrow dooryard on the Cincinnati-Hamilton Pike. It could hardly have been considered beautiful, yet it was a pleasant home, endeared to all the family. Apple and cherry trees sheltered it from sun and storm, rustling against its roof by day and by night; a wild sweet-brier grew beneath the window.

To the north was an old-fashioned well approached by a path of blue flagstones. To the south was the neat kitchen garden with long rows of currant bushes marking a path between the beds of vegetables. It boasted also two peach trees, a bower of hop vines, some damask roses and hardy flowers, and a row of beehives. Behind the house stood the barn, likewise unpainted and weatherbeaten, yet quite dear to the children who played beneath its shelter. Beyond the home clearing stretched seemingly endless woods and cornfields, bounding the horizon of the Cary world.

In this earthly paradise wrought by her verses to newspapers and periodicals all over the country, and was overjoyed to have them published, though the remuneration was slight indeed.

Phoebe soon began to follow in her footsteps, and then the two sisters had each other for inspiration and encouragement. In due time their names became known to many readers, who were a source of help to them. John G. Whittier, the Quaker poet, wrote them words of appreciation from his eastern home and was henceforth their constant friend; Horace Greeley came west to visit them and was ever afterward their friend and adviser.

Thinking on these things, we left the manuscript closet and climbed the narrow stairs to the rooms above. All were small and low.

We then followed our guide down the "winding stairway" into the former dining room. Here were other pictures of interest, quaint cupboards near the mantel. From the north doorway we beheld a favorite sycamore, and in the distance the site of the first Clovernook. Leaving by the south door, we came out upon the porch with its flagstone paving and circular brick pillars. Close beside it was the old-time well with picturesque shelter and windlass.

With a last look at the house that had sheltered the Cary poets from their girlhood days until they left to try their fortunes in New York, we passed down the walk toward the shops. On one side lay a garden such as might have been there from the early thirties, trim and neat with its rows of small fruits and vegetables; on the other hand was the old Cary barn actually dating back to the beginning of Clovernook.

## Rivers of Thought

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
Silently the river flows  
Onward in its course,  
Nothing on its surface shows  
Whence it drew its source.

Purposeful it wends its way  
An avalanche of might,  
Brooding not the least delay  
Tolling day and night.

So the rivers of our thought  
Speed to do our will,  
By them character is wrought  
Fashioned well or ill.

Keep those rivers free from sin,  
Bathed in floods of light,  
Thus the heaven which is within  
Will open up to sight.

Arthur S. Hollis.

us, in the small closet beneath the stairs the poets concealed their manuscripts from the step-mother, who could not sympathize with their aspirations. How plainly this brought back the picture of those trying, formative years!

Shortly after the new house was completed under the impressions made by family sorrow, Alice Cary first attempted to express her thoughts in verse.

Through stern necessity she toiled at household tasks all day, and wrote by night, being denied even the luxury of a candle. Her first literary adventure, called "The Child of Sorrows," was published in the Sentinel, a Cincinnati paper, when she was in her eighteenth year. By the light of a saucer of lard with a rag wick, the budding poetess toiled faithfully through the lonely years. She sent

## Sound Speech

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
SPEECH occupies a very important place in everyone's daily activity; and a thinker cannot fail to discover that care used in the choice of words and subjects of conversation will save mankind many a remorseful hour. What self-examining person has not reproached himself with having been too talkative, when reviewing a conversation in which was expressed criticism, adverse opinion, or perhaps unkind hearsay regarding a fellow-being; and he would give much to be able to rescind his words. An incident is recalled where an elderly man, an earnest Christian, had been discussing a neighboring family, critically, with his wife. He had a business call to make in the near-by village; and upon returning to his home, an hour or so later, found his wife depressed and silent. He inquired whether she did not feel well, and received the reply that she was most unhappy. "I feel the same way," he told her, and added, "We cannot afford that sort of talk."

When we remember that people whose actions we would condemn, may have many excellent reasons for doing as they do, and take for granted, even that many a one is forced into a situation distasteful to himself by conditions which momentarily seem to be beyond his control, we shall wish to withhold all criticism ourselves, and do what we can towards discouraging others in expressing their comments to us. To talk about others behind their backs is unfair; for, frequently, every member of a given circle is aware of the tales which are circulated, except the person under discussion, who might, were he informed, read the whole fabric with a few words of explanation; and he usually experiences much unhappiness when the reports finally come to his notice. Granting, even, that the stories told may be true and apparently devoid of extenuating circumstances, it would still be unworthy to waste time in unprofitable talk.

Christian Scientists, having enlisted to curtail the course of supposititious evil and to seek the advancement of good at every opportunity, refuse to be made a channel for the passing of detrimental remarks. Note how contradictory the position would be to enlist in alleviating suffering, but deliberately prepare mental anguish for a fellow-being! James said: "The tongue is a little member, and boasteth great things. Behold, how great a matter a little fire kindleth! And the tongue is a fire, a world of iniquity." And he added, "My brethren, these things ought not so to be." Well may everyone seek to strengthen himself against this particular temptation. James also wrote, "If any man offend

not in word, the same is a perfect man, and able also to bridle the whole body." This subject of refraining from unworthy speech has been an important one always; for many references to it are found throughout the Bible. David prayed, "Let the words of my mouth . . . be acceptable in thy sight, O Lord;" and he enjoined others to keep their "tongue from evil," and their "lips from speaking guile." Peter admonished those who love life and would see good days in similar words. Solomon declared that "a wholesome tongue is a tree of life." Jesus himself said, "Every idle word that men shall speak, they shall give account thereof in the day of judgment." And Paul exhorted Titus to use "sound speech," so that his enemies might be ashamed, and unable to accuse him of anything evil. On page 126 of "Miscellaneous Writings," by Mary Baker Eddy, we read the query, "Who hath not learned that when alone he has his own thoughts to guard, and when struggling with mankind his temper, and in society his tongue?" She closes this message to The Mother Church on page 128 with the apostolic injunction: "Finally, brethren, whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any praise, think on these things."

How much idle talk there is indulged in when speech is measured by the foregoing standard! If, before speaking, this test is applied, it will often be discovered that there is nothing to say. Then it is that we appreciate the silence which once reigned in heaven "about the space of half an hour," to which Mrs. Eddy refers when she says in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 339), "If people would confine their talk to subjects that are profitable, that which St. John informs us took place once in heaven, would happen very frequently on earth."

Those who have been studying the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mrs. Eddy, and are paying earnest heed to the statements found therein regarding the real or spiritual man, and are endeavoring to realize the truth of these statements, will agree with Paul, that henceforth we should know "no man after the flesh." The real man is spiritual; and Spirit is always perfect. Consequently, there will be nothing left to discuss except things that are true, honest, just, pure, and lovely,—things of good report, and things of virtue and praise.

Henry B. Irving's Tribute  
On the 5th December 1910 the statue of Henry Irving in Charing Cross Road was unveiled. The speech of the son was remarkably brief, but it was wonderfully eloquent. It came from the heart. It was simple, eloquent, and . . . more affecting than any learned essay, such as he might easily have permitted himself. As I write, I recall the clear, bell-like tones of his voice. He spoke quickly, but his earnestness was such that every syllable was heard by the dense mass of people around him. This was the speech:

"I gladly express, on behalf of my father's family, our deep gratitude for the honour you, his comrades, have paid to his memory today, and the affectionate eloquence with which Sir John Hare has spoken to you of his old friend. One cannot help feeling that, on such an occasion as the present, it is rather to all men than to his own kith and kin that a great man belongs. Yet, at the same time, for those few of us who bear my father's name, there must be in our hearts today a feeling of pride and rejoicing—pride, that the profession he respected and loved should, with unexampled generosity, have erected this noble emblem of their love for him—rejoicing, that for those of us who bear his name there will stand here for all time this splendid token of his great place in the history of the theatre and in the hearts of men, to encourage, stimulate and inspire those who may seek to follow him in his high endeavour."

"There is one quality in my father's character, known best, perhaps, to those closest to him in life, which the noble poise and grave dignity of this statue seem to me to finely express. I mean his steadfast courage, his calm, continual self-control. He was fond of repeating Goethe's saying that 'Self-possession is the art of life.' Certainly my father had, in a rare degree, that great quality of possessing his soul in patience and meeting fate with calmness and resolution. He had his share, especially in the last years of his life, of the difficulties and anxiety, as well as the glories, of his art. But he bore all—storm or sunshine, fair weather or foul—with unflinching courage, steadfast resolution, and faith in the cause he served. If ever man was 'master of his fate and captain of his soul' it was my father. And it seems to me that it is as 'master of his fate and captain of his soul' that the sculptor has given his image today."

"On behalf of my father's family, I beg to assure you of our deep sense of the signal tribute his profession have paid to him whose memory we cherish with love and reverence. . . . He would be glad that the work of his life should be crowned by you, his brothers and sisters in art, by this memorial, which adds yet one more leaf to the many laurels that he won."

—Austin Brereton, in "H.B. and Laurence Irving."

## In Lamplight

Now that the chill October day is declining,  
Pull the blinds, draw each voluminous curtain  
Till the room is full of gloom and of the uncertain  
Gleams of firelight on polished edges  
shining.  
Then bring the rosy lamp to its wonted station  
On the dark-gleaming table. In that soft splendour  
Well-known things of the room,  
grown deep and tender,  
Gather round, a mysterious congregation—  
Pallid sheen of silver, the bright brass fender,  
The wine-red pool of carpet, the bowl of roses  
Lustrous-hearted, crimsons and purples looming  
From dusky rugs and curtains.  
Nothing discloses  
The unseen walls but the broken richly-gleaming  
Gold of frames and opulent pools of mingling  
Dim colours gathered in darkened mirrors.  
And breaking  
The dream-like spell and out of your deep chair moving  
You go perhaps to the shelves, and, slowly singling  
Some old rich-blazoned book, return.  
But the gleaming  
Spells close round you again and you fall to dreaming.  
Eyes grow dim, the book on your lap unheeded.

—Martin Armstrong.

Hoar-Frost  
The scene has been lovely beyond any winter piece I ever beheld; a world formed of something much whiter than ivory—as white indeed as snow—but carved with a delicacy, a lightness, a precision to which the mossy, ungrateful, tottering snow could never pretend. Rime was the architect; every tree, every shrub, every blade of grass was clothed with its pure incrustations, but so thinly, so delicately clothed that every twig, every fibre, every ramification remained perfect, alike indeed in colour, but displaying in form to the fullest extent the endless variety of Nature. It is a scene that really defies description.—Mary Russell Mitford.

Swallows at Siena  
The window looked out over a vast expanse of country. Ridge after ridge of hills lifted their crests from the gray mists of dawn like the waves of the sea, rising higher into the peak

with shrill cries: all the air seemed to vibrate with joyous beating wings, and the swoop and sweep of dark glossy bodies. To and fro they swept; now diving, now leaping, now striking upward and cutting the air in clean circles as a fish darts through the water; round and about the lofty tower, backward and forward over the mellow-tinted roofs of the great palaces under whose eaves the old generation after generation nested; all those historic houses with their memories of great and unforgetting names, Pia del Tolopel, the devout Catherine, the splendid Silvius Enea Piccolomini, and many, many more. They, as they looked out from their narrow tower windows, or from the palaces, so magnificent in the days of Siena's greatness, did not see all that we see today, nor see that which remains to us quite as we see it; but this they saw and this still forms a link from those past centuries with ours; the rolling waves of hills, their crests gilded by the rising sun, and the hosts of swallows wheeling and calling in the clear, pale light of the summer dawn.

Even in city streets we may sometimes look up and see, far aloft, the wild geese migrating, blotted into the sky; we see their long lines pulsating, keeping time, and hear the metallic notes of their flight song falling to us through the morning air. They seem to call us away from ourselves, from our human habits and affairs; they seem to invite us to come and find them in their haunts, as though we should there find again some lost part of our enjoyment of nature.

It is not often that this appeal has been translated into terms of art; the habits and forms of wild life have, indeed, been ably illustrated, but true emotion has rarely been aroused. But in the etchings of wild geese and ducks by Frank Benson one may find again something of the same appeal. Many of the phases of the lives of water-fowl are shown in these prints, each with its separate meaning for us. Sometimes we have the flocks of wild ducks rising from the marsh, a visualization of the clamor of their beating wings, as, at a given signal, their legions mount together; sometimes these are black ducks, that come fluttering down in silence to feed at twilight, blurred forms like giant moths in the dusk. Or, again, they may be speeding teal, that seem to split the crisp autumn air as they flash by.

To those who have had the experience, Benson recalls the days when, knee-deep in chilly ooze, we waited for the dawn; when the silver tide shortened the reflected rushes, as we listened for the soft whispering of distant wings—quickly growing to a modulated whistle and a sudden swish as the wild ducks passed over—dying to a high, silbent whisper again as their squadron disappeared. Or else, the print recalls how, the great flock wheeled and settled, how the water churned to foam; and the mind is filled again with the rushing of their wings.

When Benson's prints recall such memories we hardly know which we should envy most—the wild creatures themselves in their reckless freedom or the artist who can not only see, but memorize; who can register the fugitive display. Could we, too, but render permanent the fleeting glimpses we have seen of the wild things at home!—W. S.



"Ducks," From the Etching by Frank W. Benson

Courtesy of Kennedy &amp; Co., New York

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1922

## EDITORIALS

MR. BONAR LAW has announced the Ministry with which he purposes to conduct the Government of Great

### The End of the Coalition

Britain until a new general election shall indicate the will of the electorate. It is a body of eminent men well known on both sides of the Atlantic, and unqualifiedly Tory in convictions and political record. Nothing in the make-up of the Cabinet indicates any desire to repair the Coalition wreck, or to undertake anything other than the government of Britain by the Conservative Party. A new chapter in British politics is thus opened, but it bids fair to be a short one.

The revolt of the right wing of the Conservative Party, which precipitated the resignation of the Lloyd George Coalition Ministry, has likely transformed the current of English party life. The two coalition governments of the last seven years, the Asquith Conservative-Liberal coalition and the Lloyd George Liberal-Conservative-Labor coalition, were formed as the best means of securing party unity in face of a supreme national emergency, the war and the difficult period of reconstruction which followed it. It was always obvious, however, that the coalition system could not long survive the war, and that the party system would revive. Most prophets, indeed, believed that it would end within two years of the armistice. But contrary to expectations, it lasted until a few days ago.

This has been due to two main causes. In the first place there has been the dynamic and masterful personality of Mr. Lloyd George. Not only has Mr. Lloyd George been the central political figure in the world, since the disappearance of Mr. Wilson and M. Clemenceau, but he has pursued a policy which was resolutely nonpartisan. Whatever criticisms his opponents have made of his policy, and they have been numerous, it has never been said that he has acted in the interests either of his old, or of any other party. The nonpartisan character of his Administration, indeed, has been one of the features which have most infuriated the machine men of all parties, to whom party conflict is as the breath of life. Mr. Lloyd George, indeed, has manifestly pursued a policy primarily designed to promote national ends and international peace, with the result that he has been able to maintain a hold on the confidence of the people, while rapidly losing that of the party men.

The other explanation of the persistence of the coalition is that the war itself and the necessities of the post-war period eliminated many of the issues which divided the old Liberal and Conservative parties. It was no longer possible, for instance, to renew the struggle over the taxation of the rich at a time when war taxation had reached, if it had not passed the limit of productivity. The land issue became dead because high taxation and the rise in wages forced so much land on to the market after the war that practically all land hunger was satisfied. The tariff reform controversy was settled by a compromise which erected a temporary tariff to compensate for the difference in exchange and other exceptional conditions. And finally, the Irish situation reached such a point that it became clear that neither the Liberal policy of home rule nor the Unionist policy of union, would work, and both sections of the Coalition were willing to agree, though with considerable misgivings on the Conservative side, to the dominion solution. Much, therefore, as the party machines might gnash their teeth and long for the good old fights, it was difficult to see what real issues there were to fight about, unless Labor became strong enough to challenge them both.

The final break-up of the Coalition seems to have been brought about not by any real difference of opinion about policy, for the recent criticism of Mr. Lloyd George's Near Eastern policy has been on grounds of method rather than on fundamentals, but by an almost emotional rebellion on the part of the thoroughgoing Conservatives against the prospect of again going to a general election under Mr. Lloyd George's leadership, and so of having to support him in power for another four or five years. This feeling, which has long been strong in the Conservative Party, has been based partly on a dislike of being led by a Liberal, partly on distrust of Mr. Lloyd George himself, whose methods and brilliant improvisations seemed unintelligible and therefore unprincipled to the average Conservative mind, and partly on a deliberate choice that it was preferable for the Conservative Party to go to disaster at the elections under its own flag and its own leaders rather than to return to power pledged to a meek complaisance to Mr. Lloyd George's bidding for another Parliament.

In consequence, we have had the unusual spectacle of the Conservative members of the House of Commons voting by a more than two-to-one majority to put an end to the Coalition, in face of the advice of Mr. Chamberlain, their nominal leader, of Lord Balfour, and of all the leading Conservative members of the Coalition Government.

What now is to be the position of these eminent Conservatives, some of whom have pointedly held aloof from the Bonar Law following? And what will be the course of the Liberals? Will the latter welcome back the prodigal son to their own ranks and bury the hatchet of 1916? Or will they, rather than accept Mr. Lloyd George's leadership, remain divided? And in the event of the old parties resuming their old feuds, what will be the effect on that dark horse of British politics, the Labor Party? Can any of the parties face a general election with three party candidates in every constituency to jeopardize the results? The answer to all these questions will be given in the next few weeks. They will be of interest to people

everywhere, not only because the future of Mr. Lloyd George is of interest to everybody, but because the underlying issues of British politics, especially between Capital and Labor, are largely also the underlying issues in the politics of all other civilized lands. One thing alone is certain, and that is that Mr. Lloyd George himself is in fine fighting trim and will play a large part in the game.

NO FAIRER disclosure of aims, purposes, and methods could be asked than that just made by the proponents and champions of state medicine. It is unequivocally admitted, not boastfully perhaps, that the end sought is the increase, everywhere in the United States, of medical practice. Unintentionally, possibly, it is not made to appear that the moving or controlling desire is the betterment, in matters of health and happiness, of the people upon whom it is proposed to practice more generally. Rather does it appear, and this by an unavoidable inference which must follow an unprejudiced analysis of the means and methods outlined, that the "educational" campaign upon which the brethren are entering is arranged and planned to encourage and engender the belief in a need for the services of a medical doctor rather than to teach those practicing or those practiced upon how to benefit by the actual experience.

A responsible member of the medical profession is quoted as saying in a signed article published in The Journal of the American Medical Association: "The future of the profession depends on keeping matters so that when the public mind thinks of these things (diseases) it automatically thinks of physicians and not of sociologists or sanitary engineers. The profession cannot afford to have these places (in health and welfare societies) occupied by others than medical men." So it is proposed to utilize all such agencies, not for the good of the public entirely, but because the doctors cannot afford to have others than those in their profession active in them.

On the theory, apparently, that the more people are told about disease, and the oftener they are informed, by a doctor, of the dangers of contagion, the oftener they will act upon the suggestion to call a doctor to treat them, it is being arranged to reach 95 per cent of the people in the communities through lectures to be delivered throughout the year. Some twenty-five subjects are listed. Of these it may be said that none of them, with possibly one or two exceptions, are subjects upon which the layman feels the slightest need of any more information than he now possesses. The majority of the subjects named are those regarding which a clever but dignified propagandist could display seemingly valuable knowledge, embellished with enough subtle suggestion to induce half his audience to seek his services before he left the hall.

The American people have been neither clannish nor obstinate in their estimate of the activities of those whose honest service they have sought when they believed themselves in need of medical aid. They have been generous in support of all the unselfish agencies which have sought to alleviate the distresses of humanity. They have given liberally to the Red Cross, deploring only the apparent purpose of that organization to direct the funds subscribed to purely medical activities. But these same people will resent, as they have the right, the not unselfish effort of the medical doctors to exploit them, as is now clearly the purpose.

OUR times are emphasized by nothing if not by the tendency toward direct government. The voice of the governed must be heard at close representative range. Wherefore, one will not regard as unusual the recent London report to the effect that there is a movement afoot for the federation of certain British imperial interests in the western Pacific. If, however, this is seen as not out of the ordinary in sort, it is distinctly that in degree, for the plan involves far-away and widely scattered bits of land, many of them showing only pin-point size in the folio atlases, with names which are no more than that (if that, indeed) to all save a rare traveler of wandering propensities far beyond the average, or to geographical scholars or students either of South Sea folk or Britain's imperial problems.

The plan is that the present form of administrative control of the islands in question, which for something more than a generation has been vested in a High Commission, functioning from Fiji, shall yield to a federated government, under a Governor-General, appointed by the Crown but assisted by a federal council directly representative of the peoples governed. The territories involved would include the British Solomon Isles Protectorate, the Gilbert and Ellice groups, the Friendly Isles (Tonga), the Phoenix archipelago, Pitcairn Island, and, perhaps, the New Hebrides, though in this last-named instance the proposal becomes less easy of fulfillment, as these dots in the watery wastes have since 1906 been under the joint jurisdiction of England and France.

The scheme would cover 104 islands of sizable sort and as many more of the twenty-twenty variety. They would range from the 11,000 square miles of the Solomon Protectorate down to diminutive but historic Pitcairn, with its two square miles supporting a population of 141 descendants of the mutineers of the old Bounty. With the aggregate area standing at 17,561 square miles, the total population rising above 266,000, and the annual export figures (copra, of course, far in the lead) averaging something like £1,000,000, it is all, clearly, a matter by no means to be held as casual and unimportant.

No "official" steps have been taken, we are informed; yet, even so, enough has been said and planned by those engineering these present early moves to make it a noteworthy instance of that trend toward federal union which of late years has marked the All-Red Empire.

Those missionaries, hailing from all parts of the world, who have come to Evanston, in the suburbs of Chicago, to tell of the progress of the work in their widely-separated fields, will add interesting chapters to the record, covering a period of 130 years, of the American Foreign Missionary Society. They will tell a story of hardships and sacrifice, of successes and failures, of perils endured, of humanity's cry, everywhere, for that teaching which it has learned to hope will give it a better understanding of itself. They will tell of the efforts, in the fourteen colleges which have been established in many lands, with sixty-eight academies and hundreds of lower schools, to bring, through education, a better civilization to thousands and tens of thousands who otherwise would remain in densest ignorance.

Through its various activities the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions, as the organization is officially known, has undertaken to Christianize 75,000,000 of the world's peoples. In nineteen missions, under fifteen flags, in Europe, Asia, Africa, Oceania and Latin America, it is conducting, along those lines believed by it to be most effective and fruitful, a militant and aggressive campaign. That the effort to educate the ignorant and benighted is the first logical step in civilization, and likewise in Christianization, no fair-minded person will deny. It is explained that the aim of the missionaries is first to raise the individual above the level of ignorance and superstition by making him familiar with the processes which civilized nations have so long followed. As the individual advances, so the mass is raised up, slowly perhaps, through the efforts of those of their own people who are able to show them the newer and better way. There are no wiser or more successful leaders than those who have proved, by their own emancipation, the power and might of the fundamental truths of the Christian religion.

The people of America seem to have gained a better understanding of the aims and purposes of the missionaries. Time was when they were regarded as over-zealous faddists who went forth, perhaps somewhat spectacularly, to shrive themselves or to accept some self-imposed sacrifice in isolation or in possible adventure. It was an undertaking which attracted thousands of zealous workers in a field where those who aided them, some reluctantly and some as a matter of conviction and duty, had little hope that great things could be accomplished. But time has proved, as it has so often proved, that the work which only the zealous and courageous, having the vision, are willing to undertake, is that which makes for the progress and betterment of mankind, even while those who benefit by it are resentful, skeptical, or ungrateful.

WHENEVER a significant book appears, questions at once fill the air. "Is it a masterpiece?" one critic inquires. "Will it live?" asks another. It is easy speculation that the "life" of the ordinary book will be brief; yet it remains mere speculation, and now and again the critics go far astray. It is as true of books as it is of public persons that they cannot expect the impartial judgment of their contemporaries. Conflicting opinions and prejudices run too hotly; for an estimate of real value, the quieting, mellowing perspective of time is indispensable.

We hear it said by the ill-informed that Walter Scott is "shelved," that today no one reads Dickens or Trollope or George Eliot; but here one is on dangerous ground, for such a pronouncement could be disproved by reference to any bookseller. Popularity, too, is wont to take mad spurts. Someone influential discovers a "flair" for George Gissing, and at once collectors take him up and rout his formerly disregarded first editions from out the dusty corners of second-hand shops. Look at Max Beerbohm, for example; recall the amazing vogue for Herman Melville. Only a little time ago few had more than a bowing acquaintance with their works; while now these books are at a premium, and the man with any pretensions as to literary background who does not know "Zuleika Dobson" and "Moby Dick" finds himself the target for jeers and taunts. The men of the 'Nineties are collected today across two continents; one can never foretell who may be collected tomorrow.

As further example of the extraordinary vitality of books, witness the output of limited and collected editions. A leading New York publisher has announced new issues of the works of Jane Austen and of the Brontë sisters; a London publisher new editions of those two altogether delightful studies of the Russia of a century ago, Serge Aksakoff's "Years of Childhood" and "A Russian Schoolboy." Again, on another page of this paper there recently appeared an account of what befell an English publisher who offered to furnish a library which had been opened in his native village. The experience was surprising, and not entirely flattering, to the publisher, as decided preference was shown for the older, established literature; no work of fiction belonging to the last ten years being chosen. On the other hand, such works as "David Copperfield" and even Richardson's "Pamela" were recipients of many votes in the local contest; Trollope and Whyte Melville were favorites; Motley's "Rise of the Dutch Republic" and Prescott's "Conquest of Mexico" being named, as well as several volumes of which the prospective donor had never heard. Thus we are perforce led to the conclusion that books are always potentially alive. Like most other experiences of our changing humanity, they come and go, their popularity fluctuates; recurring points of view revive the conditions which called these works into being, someone drags them forth into the light and, behold! they are found to have been triumphantly and continuously alive.

### The Message of the Missionaries

## Editorial Notes

IT IS within a few months of half a century since the grounds in which the Tokyo Peace Exhibition, held a short while since, were turned over to the public. These grounds now constitute the city's chief pleasure park, covering more than 200 acres, the main avenue through which is lined by fine old cherry trees that present a gorgeous spectacle in the spring and draw tens of thousands of visitors from town and country. In the olden days the park was what was known as a daimyo estate, that is, one belonging to one of the feudal nobles in Japan under the old régime. In 1624 it was set aside for other uses, and since 1873 it has been used as a park and for exhibitions of every description. Within its confines are the Imperial Museum, the Zoological Gardens, the Academy of Fine Arts and the Academy of (foreign) Music, as well as many temples and monuments recalling the glories of the past. Then, too, there is a famous lotus pond within its borders, and overlooking this, of an evening, may sometimes be seen the summit of the beautiful Fuji, 100 miles distant, snowcapped and ethereal. Without a doubt the daimyo who first selected this site for his metropolitan headquarters chose one of the finest sites in all Tokyo for his habitation. It is fitting that now it is in the hands of the people.

MANY interesting questions were raised concerning books and bookmen at the Library Association Conference which met recently at Cardiff, England. What is a bookman? asked Mr. St. John Ervine, the dramatist and critic, at one of the sessions, adding:

Is he a man who makes books, or sells books, or buys books, or is he merely interested in books? If he is a man who makes books, is he author, publisher, or reviewer? Probably most people would say he was the reviewer. If he is a man who sells books, is he publisher, bookseller, or author? He certainly is not an author, if he is a man who buys books. Then, who on earth is he?

Well, Mr. Ervine may not know, but the average reader will agree that a bookman is one who enjoys the perusal and study of good books. It is not necessary to be a scholar or a "bookworm" to be a bookman, but it is necessary to know a good book when one is seen. The wish today to be called an "omnivorous" reader is not as prevalent as it used to be, chiefly because folk realize that it is not the amount read, so much as the manner in which what is read is assimilated that counts. The more read with profit the better, but to that end much reading is not of necessity required.

THE fact, recorded in a recently published United States Treasury Department statement, that interest amounting to about \$83,000,000, belonging to the owners of the various Liberty bond issues, has not been claimed, is an extraordinary indication of the ignorance and carelessness of a great many Americans. The department statement, issued to the Investment Bankers Association, says, in part:

You will render real service by calling this situation to the attention of any people whom you know to be the owners of government securities, particularly in cases where you are employers of labor either in small or large numbers, and in such cases you might suggest that you post a notice in your plants or places of business calling the attention of your employees to the fact that they may be overlooking the collection of funds which are due them.

There are, according to the statement, more than 7,500,000 separate temporary bonds of the different denominations still in the hands of owners who have not exchanged them for bonds with the coupons attached, the total amount of such unexchanged bonds being given at more than \$1,000,000,000. It would seem that with the very best intentions the Treasury Department is going to be unable to redeem some of its indebtedness.

THAT the English laborer in the building trades in the year 1253 received 1½d. per day and that in 1920 he received more than 20s. does not mean nearly as much as it might seem to on the surface. True, as a general thing, the standard of wages has improved, but the cost of living has also gone up considerably. It is always interesting to learn how wages have increased during the past centuries; but such a study sometimes gives a wrong impression. Thus, the fact that wages have shown a strong tendency upward, when viewed from the standpoint of the actual amounts involved, is no basis for the belief that wages have never come down or that until quite recently they have been intrinsically much more of late years than in the centuries long gone past. Wages have a way of adjusting themselves to general conditions. The real value of wages is to be seen in what they will buy.

A CHARGE issued to a jury by United States Judge Webb of North Carolina leaves no possible doubt as to where he stands on one of the most important issues of the day. He said:

The bootlegger and the blockader are fighting a hopeless cause. The United States has never been whipped in any war yet and it will not be whipped in the battle which has been joined by these enemies of American homes, of American traditions, of American institutions and of American destiny. The only war, I pray God, that this Republic will ever be forced to engage in hereafter is the war to drive liquor eternally out of existence in our land.

If the union of such contradictory terms is ever justifiable, such a war is truly a righteous one.

OWING to the break of the mark, it is stated that the Dutch residing at Cleeve, on the German Dutch frontier, are declining to use it any longer as the medium of exchange in their dealings with the German smugglers who carry on a brisk trade in the area. Instead, a system of barter, using eggs as the medium, has been instituted. It is to be hoped that the eggs will not break too.

THERE is being held in trust by the French Academy the sum of \$50,000 for the first man who establishes communication with Mars. It is to be hoped that the first man who does so will not neglect to get into communication with the Academy.

### The Vitality of Books

### Federalism in the South Seas